FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Fighting

Iraqi Initiative--On 22 September Iraq launched air raids on at least 10 major Iranian military installations, thus widening the theater of operations in its conflict with Iran and expanding the border fighting between the two states into an undeclared war. Among the Iranian military bases and airports hit in at least two sorties reported in communiques issued by the Iraqi General Command, carried by Baghdad radio, were Mehrabad Airport in Tehran and facilities in Shiraz, Bushehr, Dezful, Hamadan, Esfahan, Tabriz, Omidiyeh, Kermanshah and Ahvaz. The Iraqi attack followed an escalation of the border fighting on 20 and 21 September, especially in the Shatt al-'Arab estuary which witnessed major artillery and naval clashes during that period as Iraq backed up with force its claim to sovereignty over the river and its littoral zone.

Iraq's expansion of the fighting to include military targets deep inside Iran was announced by the Revolution Command Council in a statement broadcast simultaneously over Baghdad radio's Domestic Service, its Voice of the Masses and Kurdish services and Baghdad television. The statement said that by persisting in their "misguided policies" and "rash retaliatory military operations," hindering navigation in the Shatt al-'Arab, launching "intensive and wide-scale" air raids against the Iraqi Army and declaring a general alert and closing their airspace, the Iranians had "widened the circle of military conflict and carried the situation to an all-out war." The statement said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have been ordered to "deal deterrent blows" to Iranian military targets in response to Iran's "serious acts of aggression" against Iraqi Armed Forces, economic installations and maritime routes. It also said Iraq will avoid striking civilian targets unless Iran continues to kill civilians in Iraq. The Revolution Command Council indicated that Iraqi ground troops intend to capture Iranian territory beyond what Iraq perceives to be its legitimate national borders, saying that Iraqi troops will "withdraw from Iranian territory in which our presence is necessitated by our defensive military requirements and army's security" as soon as Iran recognizes and respects Iraqi sovereignty and national interests. This strategy was confirmed by a General Command communique, broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio on 23 September, which stated that Iraqi forces have advanced toward "designated targets" in order to gain control of "vital positions inside Iran." The Revolution Command Council statement also emphasized what Iraq considers to be the pan-Arab nature of the conflict, calling the Iraqis to battle in the name of past Arab Muslim heroes and telling them that this is a mission placed on their shoulders by "Iraq and the Arabs."

Aside from expanding upon mobilization orders announced as far back as 17 September in the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, monitored Iraqi media have not announced extensive domestic measures to prepare for total war. The Interior Ministry issued a circular over Baghdad radio that, noting the "critical circumstances" the country is passing through, asked the citizenry to reduce interior lighting and refrain from using exterior lighting but to adhere to a "total blackout" only upon hearing air raid sirens. According to Jerusalem radio, Iraq closed its airspace early in the afternoon of 22 September.

Iranian Response--Within hours of the Iraqi attack, Tehran radio carried statements by Ayatollah Khomeyni, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i. A common theme in their messages to the people was that Iraq is acting at the behest of the United States. Khomeyni said President Saddam Husayn is attacking Iran "in order to support Carter and to receive a medal from him," and he added that if Iraq confronts Iran, it will be harming Islam "in support of blasphemy, in support of Saddam, in support of Carter." Khomeyni alleged that Iran's unforgivable offense in Saddam Husayn's view is that "we are opposed to America." Bani-Sadr charged that the Ba'thist regime in Iraq is "totally obedient to the superpower America" and that it is expanding the "dimensions of America's aggression." Raja'i stated that "international colonialism, headed by aggressive America," is using Iraq's Ba'th government to attack Iran. A Foreign Ministry statement carried by Tehran radio also directly blamed the United States for the Iraqi aggression, calling the Iraqi sorties a "military attack by America."

In his speech Khomeyni, while claiming that Iraq has "officially declared war" on Iran, projected a calm attitude toward the military escalation, saying that the nation "should not imagine that a war has begun and we have lost control of the situation." According to him, the Iraqis "just came here, dropped a bomb and fled." Khomeyni implied that Iran would not yet massively respond to the Iraqi attack but noted that "when the time is ripe I will send the nation a message." Khomeyni made it clear that he is reluctant to harm the Iraqi nation, but he stated that "if Iraq does not recognize its own limits and repeats the aggression, "Iran is able and determined to "issue the order." However, Khomeyni said the armed forces will not "take serious action until the issue becomes critical," but if it reaches that point "they will start to work" and put Iraq "in its place."

Both Bani-Sadr and Raja'i also sought to assure the nation that the situation is not critical. Both affirmed that the air attacks had caused minimal damage and that Iraqi losses are far higher than those suffered by Iran. Bani-Sadr said that Iraq attempted a preemptive strike similar to the Israeli action in Egypt before the 1967 war, under the "illusion that we were unaware," but that Iraq had been completely unsuccessful. Raja'i assured the people that the "Muslim and revolutionary nation and the Islamic revolution have not come to an end" and that "these confrontations will make us more organized, experienced, determined and aware."

In a major international repercussion of the escalation of the conflict, the Iranian Joint Staff announced in one of many statements broadcast by Tehran radio that the "Strait of Hormuz and the northern coasts of the Persian Gulf are under the control" of the Iranian Armed Forces, but he did not say that they have been closed. The Iraqi Revolution Command Council promptly responded to this, declaring that by controlling and restricting use of the strait, Iran has demonstrated "premeditated determination" to be hostile toward Iraq and the Arabs. The council said Iran's action means a "declaration of total war and the preparation of suitable conditions for the intervention of foreign forces in the area's affairs," and it warned that Iraq will take "all suitable measures" to force Iran to obey international law. In a later statement the Iranian Joint Staff specifically ordered the closure of the Shatt al-'Arab.

The joint staff in another statement also warned the UAE and "some shaykhdoms in the Persian Gulf area" not to allow "mercenaries of the Ba'thist government" to use their airports or harbors against Iran. The statement declared: "It is hereby announced that any such use of harbors or airport facilities of the above-mentioned countries against the Islamic Republic of Iran will be answered by the fighting forces of Iran in defense. The Islamic Republic of Iran will not accept any responsibility against the nonobservance of the points mentioned in this statement." An article published in the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, reported by KUNA, but written before the latest escalation in the dispute, disclosed that the Arab countries in the gulf have "officially informed" Iraq of their "preparedness" to open their ports to Iraqi naval units to help Iraq protect its regional waters.

In other statements issued by the joint staff, Iran claimed it has shot down a significant number of Iraqi MiG's and that Iraqi ground units and military installations have suffered "heavy casualties and damage." The joint staff said that "most of Iraq's military targets in the border areas have been under the fire of artillery, aircraft and tanks" and that a gas refinery and oil installations as well as military positions have been destroyed. According to an Iraqi General Command statement, carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, Iranian planes strafed Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra and An-Nasiriyah. Iran, however, in a broadcast over Tehran radio's Arabic service, denied attacking these cities.

Despite the calm confidence exhibited by Khomeyni, Bani-Sadr and Raja'i and Khomeyni's implication that we had yet to let loose the full fury of the Iranian military, joint staff statements and announcements broadcast by Tehran radio throughout 22 September indicate that Iran was mobilizing on a full war footing. Military units were dispatched to their "allotted destinations" and citizens urged not to gather in front of their barracks or impede troop movements; troops in Tehran were ordered to remain in place. Highway transportation workers were put on 24-hour alert, "all waterways near the Iranian shores" were declared "war zones" and blackout regulations were put into effect. Also, in its first announcement after the Iraqi air raids, the radio urged the public "not to create a false climate by spreading false reports and thus presenting the situation as tense." All three leaders in their 22 September statements in effect reiterated this appeal not to panic.

Regional Reaction--Iraq has received strong messages of support only from the YAR and Jordan. According to INA, YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih expressed the "readiness" of the YAR to offer "all necessary assistance." According to Amman radio, King Husayn phoned Saddam Husayn with assurances of Jordan's "sure support," and Jerusalem radio reported that Jordan has permitted "several" Iraqi planes to land in Jordan to spare them from Iranian attacks on Iraqi airbases. The radio said that Israel received a request from Jordan, through the United States, not to treat the presence of these Iraqi planes as a threat. Amman radio also reported that King Husayn has telephoned President Hafiz al-Asad and Crown Prince Fahd and that both agreed with the king to watch the emerging situation "with full keenness as to what the joint Arab responsibility dictates."

According to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Arab gulf are conducting "extensive contacts to formulate a united stand" on the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and are expected to announce their position "shortly." Also, an official spokesman for Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat appealed to the leaders of the two countries to stop fighting and "utilize their efforts and resources for the welfare and strength of their peoples."

'Aziz USSR Trip--INA reported that Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz departed from the USSR after talks with CPSU Politburo candidate member Boris Ponomarev. INA said only that the two had discussed "bilateral relations and international issues of common interest."

American Hostages

Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses on 23 September reported that "the release of the hostages by the puppet Persian regime was announced today without conditions." The radio said that the release debunks all "false slogans and all false claims" used by the Tehran "rulers" as excuses for occupying the U.S. Embassy and detaining the hostages, thus exposing their "false hostility to U.S. imperialism." It added that this proves that the Tehran authorities "will remain sincere agents of U.S. imperialism and its CIA." However, Tehran radio's Arabic service, noting that "Carter thinks the cowardly Ba'thist aggression will persuade the Islamic republic to release the hostages," reported that the Majlis on 23 September "decided to freeze the hostages issue during this period."

AFP reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has confirmed that some of the hostages are still being detained in the U.S. Embassy by revealing that Majlis deputies visiting the embassy might meet them. The deputies were supposed to visit the embassy in two shifts on 22 September to observe "U.S. espionage equipment." Tehran radio reported that the first group visited in the morning. No meeting with the hostages was mentioned. The second group's visit was not reported.

The London Arabic-Language paper "8 Days," cited by AFP, reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided to release the hostages within 6 weeks in order to "force a consensus" between the two rival factions in Tehran. The newspaper, however, gave no sources for its information.

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CHATTI OFFERS MEDIATION IN IRAN-IRAQ CRISIS

NC231009 Paris AFP in English 1005 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Fes, Morocco, 23 Sep (AFP)--Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti today appealed to Iranian and Iraqi leaders to call an immediate cease-fire and proposed that his organization mediate between them. He said that the "alarming" news from the gulf had saddened all Muslims, as it opposed brothers of the same religion who were killing each other at a serious time for the Muslim nation. Muslims had the utmost need to preserve their potential to meet the challenges to their evolution, Mr Chatti said.

He appealed to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni of Iran not to spare any effort to cool the situation. They should order an immediate cease-fire, start negotiations to end the conflict and find a solution to the differences between the two countries, Mr Chatti said.

He added that the Islamic Conference, to which both countries belong, was fully prepared to find a solution to the "dramatic" conflict "in accordance with the principles and teachings of our religion".

Mr Chatti said he was quite convinced that he was expressing the opinion of all Muslims and that many Islamic states would not fail to offer their good offices to settle the problem.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH BRITISH LIBERAL PARTY DELEGATION

NC220834 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 9645 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Last night in Damascus, brother commander Abu 'Ammar received a British Liberal Party delegation led by David Steel. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Bazzaq al-Yahya, Ahmad ash-Shihabi, Col Jawad 'Abd ar-Rahim and Mahmud al-Labadi.

During the 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar reviewed the situation in the Middle East, Israel's military belligerence in southern Lebanon and the persecution being meted out to our people by the Zionist occupation. Brother Abu 'Ammar also answered the delegation's questions on various aspects of the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's armed revolution.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS 19 SEP MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

NC200711 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 20 Sep 80

[Text] Last night brother Commander Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution. The council discussed the Israeli military belligerence--in the air, at sea and on the ground--in south Lebanon and adopted the necessary countermeasures.

DPFLP's HAWATIMAH INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Budapest reportage on the visit to Hungary by a DPFLP delegation led by Secretary General Hawatimah and an interview with him, see the Hungary section of the 17 September issue and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BAHRAIN

CABINET REVIEWS PREMIER'S UK VISIT, OTHER TOPICS

GF211205 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] This morning at Government House, his excellency the prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, presided over the ordinary weekly Cabinet meeting. Following the meeting the minister of state for Cabinet affairs said the Cabinet reviewed the official visit of the prime minister to the United Kingdom and the talks which took place between Bahrain and the United Kingdom during the visit.

Also, the Cabinet listened to a report by the minister of health on the oil slick, a report on the meetings of the executive committee of the University of the Gulf and a report by the minister of finance and national economy on the recent meeting of the Arab economic council in Tunis.

OMAN

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM FES CONFERENCE 20 SEP

GF201410 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The minister of state for foreign affairs, Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Zawawi, returned to Oman today. He headed the Sultanate's delegation to the Arab League meeting in Tunis. He then attended some of the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers emergency conference in Fes, Morocco.

During the conference the minister held a number of meetings with ministers of fraternal Arab and Islamic states. During these meetings, the Arab question--and above all the Palestinian problem and the status of Jerusalem--and the Sultanate's relations with Islamic and Arab countries were discussed.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SUDANESE ENVOY

GF221424 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] This morning the minister of state for foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Zawawi, received in his office (Kuna Molwas), member of the Sudanese Political Bureau and the Sudanese president's envoy. Bilateral relations and the means of reinforcing and developing them were discussed during the meeting. The Sudanese ambassador to Oman, Mubarak Adam al-Hadi, attended the meeting.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RETURNS FROM GENEVA 21 SEP

LD211652 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1555 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Summary] At-Tai'f, 21 Sep (SNA)--His Majesty King Khalid returned home this evening from Geneva. He was accompanied by the defense and aviation minister, Amir Sultan Al Sa'ud.

UAE

UAE SUSPENDS SUPPLY OF OIL, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO EGYPT

GF201629 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The UAE has decided to suspend its oil supplies to Egypt as of today. The decision has been issued by the UAE minister of economy and trade, Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, and applies to all petroleum derivatives or any commodities or substances containing petroleum or its derivatives.

The UAE economy and trade minister has also issued a number of other decisions boycotting a number of Egyptian companies, including Nefertiti Airlines, Nile Valley [wadi an-nel] Airlines, Intratours Tourist Company and several other commercial companies whose dealings with the Zionist enemy have been proven.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SYRIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS

GF201028 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Vice President and Prime Minister Rashid ibn Sa'id Al Maktum has received Syrian Charge d'Affairs 'Adil ash-Shammat. During the meeting bilateral relations and the opening of a new Syrian consulate in Dubayy were discussed. The new Syrian consulate will open on 1 November 1980.

DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN UAE 20 SEP

JN201456 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1445 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Sep (GNA)--Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barakat arrived in Abu Dhabi this afternoon on an official 2-day visit to the UAE.

He was met at the airport by Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, and a number of officials.

The Djibouti prime minister is accompanied by a nine-man government delegation which includes Aden Robdeh Awaleh, minister of commerce, transportation and tourism.

Al Nuhayyan Meeting

JN211012 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Sep (QNA)--The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, received a message today from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled dealing with methods of consolidating bilateral relations, and with the situation in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea. The message also included an invitation to his highness to visit Djibouti.

The message was conveyed by Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh Zayid here today.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the current Arab situation, particularly developments in the Jerusalem issue. The Djibouti prime minister expressed his country's full support for the Arab issue and Arab rights.

Hamadou arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday on a visit of several days to the UAE.

22 Sep Departure

JN220834 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0815 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Sep (ENA)--Djibouti Prime Minister Barakat Gourad Hamadou left Abu Dhabi for home this morning, following a 2-day official visit to the UAE.

His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister, led those who saw the guest off. He was also seen off by several ministers, senior officials, armed forces officers and heads of diplomatic missions in the UAE.

OMANI INTERIOR MINISTER LEAVES 21 SEP

GF211041 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] The ruler of Ash-Shariqah, member of the Supreme Council Shaykh Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, met in his palace at noon today with Omani Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud Harib. The Omani minister later called the meeting with the Ash-Shariqah ruler successful. The Omani interior minister left the UAE for Muscat following a visit that lasted several hours.

PDRY

NEWS AGENCY BEGINS EXTERNAL TRANSMISSIONS

LD221734 Aden ADEN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] in Arabic 1420 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Aden, 22 Sep (ANA)--Najib Muhammad Ibrahim, member of the Central Committee and ANA director general, has stated that ANA's external Arabic transmission was successfully beamed yesterday to wide areas of the world.

This step, he said, was in implementation of the resolutions of the first congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party. It constitutes an important gain for all mass information media in our country.

Through this transmission, he added, we will be able to disseminate widely most of the activities that take place in our country as part of the national democratic revolution.

In a press statement today, the ANA director general pointed out that this success constitutes an important factor helping to intensify the effects of our political and ideological activities and to expose the activities of the imperialist and reactionary information media which are hostile to our Yemeni people's ambitions. This success also proves the successes scored by the workers of our country on the road of building the new progressive society under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

It is worth noting that the ANA experimental transmission in English began two weeks ago. It is beamed to the Arab Gulf, the Middle East, Europe and wide areas in Africa and Asia.

Commentary on External Service

LD222055 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80 EA

[Jafar Aydrus commentary]

[Text] ADEN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] last night began its first official external transmissions in Arabic and English directed toward the Arab Gulf region, the Middle East, Europe and other extensive areas of Africa and Asia, thereby launching another new stage in its development and increasing responsibilities. ANA's external transmissions in Arabic and English became necessary and feasible by virtue of changes affecting ANA. The need for this external transmission became urgent due to the information blackouts and (?distortions) which the imperialist and reactionary news agencies persisted in applying against our progressive regime. ANA's external transmission has been made possible by the developments affecting the agency's technical and manpower base and the relations and status which it has enjoyed with the fraternal and friendly agencies and their regional and international organizations.

The cooperation and appreciation enjoyed by ANA in its relations with the fraternal and friendly agencies of the basis of respect for our right to independent development and the justice of our struggle for national sovereignty, social progress and unity will enable ANA to use its external transmission to resist the blockade and expose the imperialist-reactionary distortions directed against our progressive regime and revolutionary experience.

ANA's external transmission will also play an important part in explaining, interpretating and publishing facts about the principles and policies of our Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], the government of the revolution and the successes of our new life on the external level.

Whereas our YSP and the government of the revolution are not underestimating the important part other fraternal and friendly agencies have been playing--above all the news agencies of the countries in the socialist community headed by the USSR--in opposing the information blockade and the distortions the imperialist and reactionary forces have been trying to impose on our country and our revolutionary experience, our YSP and the government of the revolution have nevertheless constantly stressed that the establishment and development of ANA was the most prominent task on the national level in terms of the national ideological front and a pressing task on the external level in terms of our homeland, experience and revolutionary achievements in confronting the challenges of blockade, distortions and conspiracy posed by the imperialist Zionist and reactionary forces.

ANA's external transmission is not only an important achievement and weapon for our people, homeland, our new life and the aims of our Yemeni revolution but is also a new and an effective means of enabling our people and homeland under the leadership of the YSP and the government of the revolution to provide all the just struggles of the people and the masses for the right of self-determination and independent development with support and solidarity.

YAR

PDRY OFFICIALS DEPART FOLLOWING MEETINGS

JN211927 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' for Aden today following a visit to the YAR.

Brother Ghanim told the SABA' NEWS AGENCY that he met with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and conveyed to him a message from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland. He added that President Salih had asked him to convey an oral message to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said that that his meetings with YAR officials were positive and that they heralded the achievement of the people's hopes in the leaderships of both parts to accomplish more unity steps.

Brother 'Umar al-Jawi, unity affairs adviser to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland, also left San'a' for Aden this evening.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Al-Jawi said that the message which he conveyed to Brother 'ali 'Abdallah Salih from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was delivered this morning when President Salih delegated YAR Information and Culture Minister Yahya al-'Arashi to bestow medals on Yemeni writers during an official ceremony at the Ministry of Information and Culture. He added that his mission was a complete success and that the activities of the unity committees are continuing. Brother al-Jawi said that Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih asked him to convey a mesage of gratitude to his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Both PDRY envoys were seen off at the airport by Brother Husayn ad-Dafi', the president's adviser on unity affairs.

EGYPT, ISRAEL CONTINUE NORMALIZATION TALKS 22 SEP

NC222056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA)--Al-'Arish--The Egyptian and Israeli delegations met in the city of Al-'Arish today to continue the discussions of the normalization of relations between the two countries in light of the matters agreed upon during the visit of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhq Shamir to Egypt on 9 and 10 September.

The two delegations reviewed the situation concerning the phase which has been attained in the normalization process. They also discussed some subjects connected with this process, including the crossing of people by the Al-'Arish temporary crossing point, including Palestinians.

Agreement has been reached on curtailing the time taken to issue entry visas.

The Egyptian delegation notified the Israeli delegation of the composition of the Egyptian side to the joint agricultural committee. The two sides reaffirmed their agreement in principle to open the Al-'Arish temporary crossing point for the exchange of commodities between the two countries. They also agreed to convene a meeting of a group of experts from the two countries in Al-'Arish on 12 October to discuss the practical measures to be taken to open the Al-'Arish temporary crossing point for movement through this point at the earliest possible opportunity.

The two delegations expressed their gratification with the results which have been achieved during the discussions. They agreed to meet again in Israel on 4 November to review the progress which has been made in the domain of normalization.

SOURCE EXPLAINS POSITION ON AUTONOMY TALKS RESUMPTION

NC221701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA)--A responsible source has stated that what had been agreed upon with Sol Linowitz, U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy, was that the tripartite meeting among the delegations of Egypt, Israel and the United States to prepare for the proposed tripartite summit conference will not be held before 15 October.

The source made this statement in reaction to a report published by the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ today to the effect that Linowitz had informed Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the change in the Egyptian position contradicts the results which the U.S. envoy and President as-Sadat reached with regard to the resumption of the autonomy talks.

The source said that the tripartite meeting will discuss the whole situation and will prepare for the proposed tripartite summit conference among President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

EGYPT APPEALS TO IRAQI, IRANIAN PEOPLE TO STOP BLOODSHED

NC2320722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2241 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 September (MENA)--Egypt has appealed to the fraternal peoples of Iraq and Iran to provide the suitable and calm atmosphere to solve their problems within a framework of wisdom and understanding of the value of Arab and Islamic blood.

In a statement issued by an official spokesman of the presidential office, Egypt called on the Arab and Islamic nations to rise up to the level of their real responsibilities to spare the brothers' blood and safeguard the Arab and Islamic nations.

The text of the statement follows:

The Arab Republic of Egypt is following the current situation between Iraq and Iran with extreme interest and sorrow in view of the bloodshed, the waste of resources and the destruction that is taking place between two fraternal peoples as a result of irresponsible actions by police states or others who are exerting efforts to achieve the illusion of keeping Egypt--which has throughout history been and still is the valve of safety, security and stability for the area and its peoples--out of the Arab arena.

Egypt, out of its belief in its Arab and Islamic responsibilities, its historic role in the area and its feeling of responsibility toward both fraternal peoples, cannot support one brother against another. Thus, it implores almighty God to guide the ruling regimes concerned and open their eyes to utilize their efforts and resources for the welfare and strength of their peoples.

Our area has always been the cradle of the heavenly religions, love and peace. In addition, our area has witnessed serious events ever since its resources began going to waste in futile actions to achieve the illusion of isolating Egypt. The area will remain the stage for further events of this kind as long as some of its rulers ignore the reality of their responsibilities toward their peoples.

Egypt, the land of Arabism, Islam, peace and security, appeals to both fraternal peoples to provide the suitable and calm atmosphere to solve their problems within a framework of wisdom and an understanding of the value of Arab and Islamic blood.

Egypt calls on the Arab and Islamic nations to rise to the level of their real responsibilities to spare the blood of the brothers and safeguard our Arab and Islamic nation--strong, united and secure.

AS-SADAT, FORMER PREMIER RABIN DISCUSS CURRENT AFFAIRS

NC201527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has reaffirmed that there will be no other war after the October war. He said that the decision for war and peace is in the hand of Egypt and Israel and not in the hand of Syria, Iraq or Saudi Arabia because the problem cannot be resolved militarily, neither by Egypt nor Israel.

In a discussion with Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, to be published by the Cairo magazine OCTOBER tomorrow, Sunday, President as-Sadat affirmed that comprehensive peace in the Middle East will be achieved. He said that the Camp David accords and the peace treaty are guarantees for the future and an irreversible step between Egypt and Israel, irrespective of the differences between them.

The president denied that Egypt will turn its back on Israel and return to the United Arab front after it gets back the rest of Sinai in 1982. He said that his policy is not two-faced. He noted that he had turned down an offer by the Arab states to grant Egypt $500 million annually for 5 years, because, to him, peace is more precious than the billions of the whole world.

The president also denied that the purpose of his invitation to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon was to ignore Menahem Begin or to undermine his position. He said that he did not invite Begin because if he delivered a speech in the Egyptian Parliament in the same style he used in Israel, he would harm and undermine what had been accomplished.

Regarding the Jerusalem issue, the president said that he is not demanding the whole of Jerusalem, and Begin also must not hold onto the whole of Jerusalem because both sides have their holy places in it.

The following is the text of the interview which Yitzhaq Rabin held with President as-Sadat and which will be published simultaneously by the OCTOBER magazine and the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT tomorrow, Sunday.

Rabin: Many people all over the world think that the seventies were the years of surprise changes which took place in different parts of the world. Of course, I must mention that these years were also the years of your presidency of Egypt, and I congratulate you on the 10th anniversary of your presidency of Egypt.

Rabin: [as received--nothing omitted]: Many developments have taken place in the world of the seventies. Although some countered the other, many people think that the two most important developments which took place with regard to the future of the world are: China's openness toward the world and your success, Mr President, in surprising us twice.

As-Sadat: (laughing loudly) Really! I may have succeeded in surprising myself also.

Rabin: The second development was the peace process which began between Egypt and Israel. On the other hand, there were many negative developments. Among them are the West's increasing dependence on oil and the resulting economic effects inherent in this, and the defeat--this is how I view it--which the world suffered as a result of the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran. I pause here to say to you that we in Israel appreciate your attitude toward the shah and your hosting him in Cairo. The shah was a close friend of Israel, and my relations with him were good. Another negative development which took place were the events in Afghanistan--something which showed the weakness of the United States and the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. But, as I said, this decade was full of surprise changes and developments, most of them positive: China, the Arab-Israeli peace process. However, while we are at the threshhold of the eighties, what has been accomplished in a positive manner during the seventies is exposed to danger.

I have no doubt that the Middle East will be the center of international conflict. Many believe that the fate of world concepts upheld by the United States, Europe or the countries of the region will be decided here. Today the Middle East is no longer a local, limited problem. Its importance lies beyond this narrow scope. I have no doubt that the fate of the developments, whether positive or negative, which took place in the seventies will finally be decided in the eighties.

Therefore, Mr President, inasmuch as we are happy with the peace process we believe that the importance of the peace treaty goes beyond the Arab-Israeli framework because what happens here will establish the direction in which the whole world will go.

Mr President, I will be pleased to hear your comments on my views.

As-Sadat: Well let me first express to you my happiness for your presence here and for meeting you in this place in which, as I have told you before, the indirect negotiations between us took place--the negotiations which resulted in the signing of the second disengagement agreement on 1 September 1975. You had a role in the peace process which we are trying to bring to a happy and successful conclusion.

I have been repeating what you have said for the past week or 10 days because I agree with you. I have said that Egypt and Israel have reached the point of no return.

Rabin: I am sure of that.

As-Sadat: When I heard that I said that this is very true. Therefore, irrespective of the difficulties and setbacks, I am confident that we will continue on our path toward the achievement of peace, which, as I have said, you had a role to play in.

Because you had a role in the peace process, you are fully entitled to know the details of what is happening now.

I agree with you that China's openness toward the world and the peace treaty will have a strong international effect. I am not pessimistic despite what is happening now, and despite what you call a "setback" and "negative developments." It is true that there are negative developments; but this is natural. It is natural that different developments and many things should happen before the peace process assumes its final form.

With regard to the peace process, I think that the Camp David accords and the peace treaty which was signed between Egypt and Israel are guarantees for the future, or exactly as you have said, an irreversible step, irrespective of the differences between us.

A few days ago I met with the Alexandria University professors and explained to them why we had accepted the preamble of the peace treaty which states that we will not resort to the use of force, whatever happens between us. And I explained to them that the problem cannot be resolved militarily, neither by us nor by the other side.

Let us go back 3 years. Was there anyone who believed that what took place between us today could have taken place--my initiative, the Camp David accords, the peace treaty in 1979, the return of 80 percent of Sinai--as the beginning of peaceful coexistence? Could any Israeli come in his car from northern Sinai to Cairo?

Now they prefer this road. 'Ezer Weizman expressed to me his desire to return to Israel in his car instead of on El Al plane.

I did not believe this at all and you also did not believe this when we worked together to prepare the second disengagement agreement.

It is possible to conclude from some of the events which took place during this short historical period that we must devote some time to preparation--both in Israel and in Egypt--for the next stage or step. This stage or this step is a turning point, because...

Rabin: The comprehensive peace.

As-Sadat: Yes, the comprehensive peace. If the matter requires several months, and if the matter requires that we should bear a little to achieve this task, let it be. The achievement of comprehensive peace--exactly as you have said--because we have reached the point of no return.

Rabin: I am confident too that the need to create mutual confidence--first through the disengagement agreements and then by finding other possible courses which one could pursue in the wake of 25 years of stalemate--has induced us to act cautiously, exactly like you.

Therefore, I do not regret what I have done. Even better, I was delighted with continuing to pursue this course which has brought about your initiative. Did you see how the prime minister, the government and the people received you in Israel? As you have said, we have crossed the point of no return. Nor do I think that it is possible to go backward. However, the problem resides in surmounting the present obstacles--and allow me to present my viewpoint. What is the problem that is facing us? At this point, everything is clear and manifest.

We voted in favor of the peace treaty. The great majority of the members of Knesset, including me, believe perfectly that the majority of Israel's residents desire to achieve peace. I am confident and, naturally, Weizman has also conveyed this fact to you. Some differences exist over the way the relations are to be normalized. However, I do not mean this. [sentence as received]

As-Sadat (muttering): Yes.

Rabin: Well, therefore what is the problem? It is imperative for us to transform peace into comprehensive peace, in addition to the understanding reached between Egypt and Israel. It is imperative for us to think that comprehensive peace should and must go beyond the borders of Egypt and Israel, making headway toward encompassing other states. We must admit at this point that there are differences of opinion of the kind to which you, Mr President, have referred and which you have expressed. This is where our worry stems from.

I have held talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

As-Sadat: Yes.

Rabin: He told me that the Soviet Union is on the Golan Heights--and I do not need to talk extensively about the meaning of this fact. I believe that when we talk about some segments of the Palestinians we find that they are not distant from what Kreisky has said with reference to the element with which they are connected. When one of our neighboring states or an Arab organization is fully tied to the Soviet Union, and when they cooperate with it, then I doubt very much that they will participate in the peace process.

This is the problem and here lies the extent of the complication which we are facing. Nevertheless, I believe that the decision made at the Camp David conference--which was crystallized in the Camp David agreements and which stipulated a 5-year transitional period--was a clever decision. I believe that there are solutions which will involve these elements in the second part of the peace process--elements which want to achieve real peace in the Middle East.

It is also incumbent on us to take into consideration the growing Soviet influence in some regions. Definitely, there are differences between us. However, we believe in the need to attain a solution which will achieve for Israel the type of security which it seeks and which will solve the Palestinian issue at the same time.

If you allow me, I hope I will be able to express my viewpoint--and it is the principal viewpoint of the labor party. We want to be able to include the Jordanians in the peace process during the transitional period and we do not want this action to conflict with our commitment to the framework of the Camp David agreements. Nor do I know whether including the Jordanians in the peace process will be possible or not. I perfectly believe that at this point you feel the need to include the Jordanians in the peace process whether this will be possible or not. I perfectly believe that at this point you feel, more than we do, the need to include the Jordanians in the peace process. We want to achieve any kind of cooperation among Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian residents of the West Bank. The second possibility regarding the transitional period is to give the Palestinians broader autonomy, although it is imperative for us at the same time to widen and increase these lands which the Camp David agreements calls "security points," so that these will be secure areas. The most important question which arises before our efforts to push another partner into the peace process is to what extent it is possible to push Jordan toward the peace process.

Two. You have raised the idea of "beginning with Gaza," if the Jordanians refuse to participate [in the peace process], If I am not mistaken.

To what extent can Gaza be used as an autonomy model--so that afterward we will try to apply autonomy to the West Bank while there are no partners?

I hope that there are numerous alternatives. Many people in Israel believe that the alternatives should be discussed with you but they are apprehensive. Moreover, the earlier this is done the better it is.

As-Sadat: This is correct. However, I have another opinion. Perhaps you have heard that when I was at Camp David. King Husayn contacted me and I contacted him afterward. King Husayn was in London when I was at Camp David. He contacted one of my aides and asked him to convey a letter to me. This person immediately conveyed to me King Husayn's letter without delay. The gist of the letter was that King Husayn was ready to join the negotiations.

All this happened during the week that I spent at Camp David. However, it did not take me long to make a decison that King Husayn should absolutely not be allowed to join me there. Definitely had he joined me there we would have attained nothing.

As you know, he is known throughout the Arab world as a black sheep. He did not personally try to hide this fact. He does not enjoy the respect of any one in the Arab world--and this is the reason for my decison that he should not come to Camp David, and that he should not participate in the negotiations.

Rabin: Did this really happen?

As-Sadat: This party, which seeks to change its image in the Arab world, would have taken advantage of the situation to bargain and to play tricks. This is exactly what this party is doing now. We know him very well in the Arab world. I contacted him in London and asked him. Did you really contact me by sending this letter? He said: Yes. I said: Well, we are not exerting tremendous efforts. However, up to this time, we have achieved nothing positive. I believe that we will very soon achieve something.

Then I asked him: Where will you go after London?

Rabin: Do you allow me to smoke?

As-Sadat: Of course, please.

As-Sadat: He said: I will proceed from London to Spain via Morocco. I told him: Well, let us meet in Morocco. And we agreed to meet in Morocco, and I promised him that I will contact him if a development occurs in the situation. However, as I have already said, I was confident since the first moment, without doubt or hesitation, that had he joined us, we would have achieved nothing--absolutely. What happened afterward is that they immediately contacted him and I do not know who contacted him. It might have been the Saudis or perhaps the Syrians or the Palestinians. Anyway, he did not contact me. Nor did he travel to Spain. On the contrary, he returned directly from London to Amman. He did this after we had agreed to meet together in Morocco.

When I learned of this action I said: Well, this is Husayn. I oppose Husayn's joining the negotiations. The reason is that the three of us, namely, the United States, Egypt and Israel, have known how to sit together and how to try to reach a solution despite all difficulties.

I still remember what happened in the 10 months before Camp David. A fierce conflict was gaging between us.

Rabin: Indeed!

As-Sadat: Therefore, let us carefully prevent the policy of extortion, deception and dissemination of slogans from stealthily reaching us. The reason is that we are discussing facts. We are discussing what many Arabs even hesitate to think of.

Therefore, I call--as I told Menahem Begin--for the achievement of an autonomy agreement agreeable to the two sides. Let us begin with Gaza and Jerusalem.

As-Sadat continues talking. He affirms: I do not believe that Jerusalem is the most difficult point which we are facing. I definitely do not accept this viewpoint. Why? For a very simple reason: I do not demand that Jerusalem be again divided. All that I ask is this: if there are 18 million Jews in the world and you feel that this place affects your religious and political feelings, then it is imperative for you to know that, on the other side, there are 800 million Muslims who feel the same way toward this place, Jerusalem. Consequently, and as I have already told Begin, I am not demanding the whole of Jerusalem. Therefore, he also should not insist on the whole of Jerusalem or aspire to this. Let us share this place equally. The reason is that the two sides have their holy places. Even more, there is the Christian world which numbers almost 1 billion persons. Therefore, I believe that Jerusalem is considered one of the general points and the key to a comprehensive solution. However, I share your opinion that in view of the dimensions of this problem it is impossible to solve it in one phase. We must have adequate time: this problem should be solved in stages. It is imperative for us to prepare ourselves for every phase. Last year, I raised the flag in Al-'Arish on 26 May and we met there on 27 May. We also met here in Alexandria and Haifa. We should sit together to agree on political directives to issue to our ministers. In accordance with these directives, it would be possible to reach an agreement on autonomy within a few hours.

Rabin: Mr President, let me tell you that we believe that it is possible for interpretations to be divergent. It is also possible for us to understand things in numerous ways. I did not participate in Camp David. However, through the way this agreement was submitted to us and through the for[illegible]hich I understood from it, I believe that when we pass through the transitional per[illegible]d it will turn the problems we are now facing in a direction that will enable us to achieve a permanent solution. By these problems I mean the problems of the borders, sovereignty and Jerusalem, which we should leave for the end [of the negotiations]. We should seek negotiations that will take us to a solution, to peace. I want to say that if a discussion begins now on the problem of Jerusalem--and by this you aim at achieving a permanent solution--then this was not the way we understood this matter. I said this to Sol Linowitz. I asked him: What is the American interpretation? He answered me that the American interpretation was basically similar to our stance. In other words, we should now discuss only one problem, that is, the right of the Palestinians living in east Jerusalem to participate in the elections.

As-Sadat: Yes, in the elections.

Rabin: This is the interpretation which was given to me by Linowitz--and I believe that this interpretation represents the American position. When we speak of Jerusalem we become very enthusiastic about the fact that this city is held holy, not only by the Jews, but also by the Christians and the Muslims. But--and allow me to say this--when a Jew prays, he turns his face toward Jerusalem--and this does not happen in any other religion. I do not deny that this place is also holy for others. For this reason, the main question is: How can we reconcile religious purposes with the factual circumstances of a living city. For instance, I was born in Jerusalem and I was forced to leave it. To my great regret I was destined to fight in it. Are we really compelled to resolve the problems of the holy city, these religious problems, by transforming these religious problems into political issues? This is the problem.

As-Sadat (interrupting Rabin): This method could have been simpler and easier had we, since the beginning, tackled the political issues in lieu of the religious issues.

Rabin (thinking for a moment): Perhaps I have not made things clear enough. Why do we link these two political and religious problems to each other?

Why are you asking for sovereignty to achieve religious demands?

As-Sadat: This is because you began this from a religious perspective--I beg your pardon, from a political perspective. And you said: It is our capital (As-Sadat said this in any angry tone) and when you say capital, then this has a political connotation, and here you mean the political aspect. Your slant is a political one. I fully agree that we should turn toward solving this matter from a religious perspective. Only after we have done this will it be possible for us to attain any form of political solution.

Rabin: Well, but the problems east of Israel were more complicated.

As-Sadat: I agree with you to some extent.

Rabin: I am talking about security.

As-Sadat: I agree with you.

Rabin: Syria, Iraq and even Jordan are not like Egypt.

As-Sadat: Yes, I agree with you.

Rabin: There are various currents and many trends within the Palestinians. We can certainly notice this.

As-Sadat: The Palestinians.

Rabin: When the question concerns the Palestinians.

As-Sadat: The Palestinians will never be united.

Rabin: This is a problem. Some times confronting a united force under one leadership is more preferable.

As-Sadat: (asserting) They will never be united. You were born there. They will never be united.

Rabin: But, Mr President, this disturbs me because there will be no stability and this might lead to changes. While in dealing with Egypt, the matter is completely different because, with respect to Israel and Egypt, there is a written peace treaty which we signed. On our part we will fulfill all our commitments, without any doubt.

As-Sadat: We are both alike, as our conscience dictates.

Rabin: Truly there is no doubt, but with regard to the other parties we find great difficulty.

As-Sadat: Let me tell you that the cornerstone we laid together for the Camp David accords and the treaty between us.

Rabin: (interrupting) Egypt and Israel.

As-Sadat: The Palestine problem is the foundation stone for peace.

Rabin: (agreeing) For comprehensive peace.

As-Sadat: Yes, along the course of these agreements we have more scored a great achievement.

There will be no other war after the Octoer War. Why? Because the decision for war and peace is in the hand of Egypt and Israel and not in the hands of Syria, Iraq or Husayn or Saudi Arabia or others. Al-Asad had told this to Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Thorn when he visited him. He told him: We must rule out a military solution because the United States has bought Egypt and removed it from of the Arab circle. Well, look, it is a recognized fact that a military solution is ruled out. Moreover, in view of what takes place around you I can sense your concern regarding the question of security, security arrangements and the security of Israel and the people there. However, I want you to know that after we had laid down the foundation stone together you must not return to the past situation.

Rabin: I am apprehensive about Soviet intentions and their influence on some Arab circles. I now feel that they are grouping in the Arab Gulf area.

As-Sadat: This is correct.

RAbin: But I am fully confident that they will seek, through some Arab circles, to prevent the achievement of a practical agreement.

Rabin: In September.

As-Sadat: In September and in August. Three days before the treaty was signed the Soviet ambassador met Yasir 'Arafat and Al-Asad and handed them a copy of what we intended to proclaim in 3 days time. The Soviet ambassador told them that this was the agreement to be announced and that these were the secret clauses and so forth. They are now doing the same thing. I can say that I became experienced in the Soviet Union's methods.

Rabin: Yes.

As-Sadat: Allow me to tell you that to this moment we have the longer hand. All those working for the Soviet Union--Al-Qadhdhafi, South Yemen and Syria--who are seeking to save face, do not concern Egypt because at this moment we have the longer hand. Therefore, I recently stressed to our friends in the United States that the Vietnam complex had led to all that happened in this area. And that unless we give adequate attention to what takes place around us in the future we will all find ourselves in a difficult situation. For this reason I tried to induce Begin to think of this matter, of the geographical and political situation around us. The situation in Afghanistan is not better than that in Iran, there is no stability at all in Afghanistan. You have Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran before you--from here to the completion of the crescent reaching South Yemen and across bab El-Mandeb to Ethiopia and thence to Libya, which lies on our western border, you will notice that this constitutes a belt.

The previous course of the Soviet Union, as well as ours, had enabled it to set up this southern belt from Angola in the western side of Africa up to Mozambique in Eastern Africa. However, this time we find that this belt was very close to the gulf: South Yemen, Ethiopia and then Libya along our western border. I tried to outline all this to Menahem Begin, but as you know, he was not prepared to meet what I asked from him.

Rabin: Yes. However, I execuse Begin for one reason, namely, he also has to view with reality to what extent conceding basic Israeli security requirements exposes us to danger. Because, after all, there are no guarantees of stability east of Israel. I do not mean China.

As-Sadat: I know that.

RAbin: Because of the instability there and as a result of the events there, this will not bring the Russians there.

As-Sadat: I want to tell you that it was we who brought the Russians to this area. An American journalist had asked me this and I said. You remind me of the time when Khrushchev came to Alexandria for the first time. He came by ship and it was his first visit to Egypt. On disembarking from the ship he was to deliver a speech. As you know, the speech was written by the Central Committee. He started his speech by saying: By this visit I set my foot for the first time on African territory.

Yes. We brought the Russians to Africa and to the Arab World, but since 1972 we have expelled them from the Arab world, but not from Africa. They have established two belts which we have discussed.

Rabin: (Interrupting As-Sadat) I do not know, Mr president, if you would allow me to say that they only departed Egypt, but not from the Arab world as yet.

As-Sadat: Yes, They left Egypt, but so far they have not restored their position in the Arab world. There is a civil war in Syria where Soviet experts are being assassinated.

Rabin: Yes, we know that.

As-Sadat: As happened in Iran with respect to the Americans before the downfall of the Shah: no one liked them [the Soviets] in the Arab World. Even in Southern Yemen, which has a population of 1.5 million, they are of no importance there and all the people of Southern Yemen are against the Soviets.

Even in Egypt, nobody liked them. Until 1972 I used to strongly defend them in the Egyptian parliament. In 1972, when they put the dagger in my back, I still used to defend them. I continued to do so until a few months before expelling the Soviet experts in February 1972.

Maybe you recall what I said, that 1971 would be a decisive year. They behaved in such a way so as to embarrass me before the world, and to establish to the world that they could overrule my decisons. In spite of that I visited Moscow four times in 1 year. The last time was in April, 1972, 20 days before Nixon visited Moscow for talks on detente and the SALT agreement.

While in Moscow I prayed, and God responded to my prayer. It was in April, in the Kremlin in Moscow. Prior to my departure I asked God not to make me return to that place again. In fact, I did not return. At this moment, I believe I will never go there again.

Rabin: Incidentally, Mr president, I recall that very well. I was in Washington at the time. Kissinger had told me that the Soviets felt the Americans' pulse before the summit conference and declared that they were prepared to conclude a deal with them: to reduce their presence in Egypt to the level of the U.S. presence in Iran in return for something.

As-Sadat: They were not aware that I intended to expel them from Egypt.

Rabin: Kissinger told me: I do not understand President as-Sadat. He could ave obtained a great deal from the United States in return for expelling the Soviet experts. Why did he not come to us. He also asked me if I could explain this, but I said no. And until now I have no explanation, believe me.

As-Sadat: A point I would like to clarify for you. In my contacts I do not agree with the opinion that there are no ethics in politics. I do not approve of this opinion. Two days ago I met with a professor, the meeting was a splendid one. The professor was an Italian Israeli called (Etan Haber Sagara). The meeting lasted 1 and a half hours and the dialogue was great.

I recall that in our discussions he told me: We in Israel fear that when you get back the rest of Sinai in 1982 you will turn your back on Israel and return to the Arabs, and you will do such and such. I immediately said: Please convey the following to the Israeli people. Believe me that it pains me every time I hear such words. I have adopted a new policy and this policy does not have two faces or two contradictory lines. You should know me. What I say in camera I am prepared to say in the microphones before the whole world. How could you be swept by the thought that I was planning to obtain the rest of Sinai and then turn my back on you, returning to the United Arab Front. I rejected that since the beginning. I rejected that when they offered me $250 million.

Rabin: $250 million.

As-Sadat: $500 million annually for 5 years. Because, to me, peace is more precious than the millions and billions of the whole world. This is why 99.9 percent of my people support me. Therefore, it pains me very much to hear such statements. I believe that I am known now to be a man with one face and one policy. Ethics, to me, are inseparable, whether I was dealing in politics or with my sons at home. Believe me, ethics are inseparable.

Rabin: (Smiling) I wonder, why did you invite Navon and not Begin. Everybody is asking for the reason.

As-Sadat: The reason is very simple. The invitation to Navon was made 1 month before you heard of it. I said in an official statement that I propose to invite President Navon as a step toward the normalization of relations. One of your journalists asked me at the time whether Navon would deliver a speech in Parliament. I replied in the affirmative if Navon asked to. I did not invite Begin because it is possible that I would invite him to Egypt to deliver a speech in Parliament tomorrow morning. But, believe me, I told this directly to Begin: If you delivered a speech in Parliament you would harm and undermine what has been accomplished. (laughter) I told him: Please, if that happened, do not speak in my parliament in the same style you used to speak in Israel. I am aware that you would speak in the same style and that this would destroy the position of both of us. (As-Sadat and Rabin laughed) Therefore, when your correspondent asked me I told him that Navon was the president of Israel. I was given an opportunity to speak in the Knesset to Israel. Then he has the full right to deliver a speech and address my people in my Parliament. This was what I told him. Later, I heard about all the discussions that took place in the government and that Begin sent information concerning these discussions to Navon. I had no purpose. I am aware that Navon is a member of the labor party and that he might have ambitions, but I know that the political decisions were in the hands of the prime minister, not the head of state.

AS-SADAT SENDS YOM KIPPUR GREETINGS TO ISRAELI OFFICIALS

President Navon

NC200952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent a cable of congratulations to Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon on the occasion of Yom Kippur. The cable reads:

It gives me utmost pleasure to send to your excellency and to the Israeli people sincerest and heartiest congratulations on the occasion of your celebration of Yom Kippur. I implore God almighty that when the next feast comes our peoples' aspirations for security, peace and stability will have been fulfilled within the framework of a just and comprehensive peace for the benefit of our area's peoples and in the interest of international peace and security.

I send you best wishes for health and happiness and progress and prosperity for the Israeli people.

Prime Minister Begin

NC200958 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0931 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 20 Sep (MENA)--President as-Sadat has sent a cable to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The cable reads:

On the occasion of the Israeli people's celebration of Yom Kippur, it gives me pleasure to send to you and the Israeli Government on my own behalf and that of the Egyptian Government heartiest congratulations, hoping that our joint efforts together with those of all the justice--and righteousness--loving states and forces will be crowned with success for the benefit and security of the peoples of the Middle Eastern region whose security and stability is linked with the security, stability and prosperity of the entire world.

I send you sincerest greetings and wish you good health, happiness and success.

AL-AHRAM ASSAILS UAE BOYCOTT DECISIONS ON EGYPT

NC210734 Cairo MENA in ARabic 0635 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 Sep (MENA)--The Cairo papers today comment on the decisions issued yesterday by UAE Economy and Trade Minister Sultan Ahamad al-Mu'alla banning the Egyptian Nefertiti Airline planes from UAE airspace and airports on the pretext that this company was created especially to initiate flights between Egypt and Israel and also banning the export of crude oil and all its byproducts to Israel on the grounds that Egypt had started exporting oil to the Zionist entity. Another decision boycotted a number of Egyptian companies for dealing with Israel.

AL-AHRAM says that the UAE decisions are really very strange because they ban dealings between two sides that had no dealings whatsoever anyway. The Nefertiti company, whose planes have been banned by the UAE, does not at present have nor does it in the future intend to have any flights between Egypt and the UAE.

The paper adds that the decision banning export of UAE oil and its byproducts to Egypt is another example of decisions of delusion. The UAE, the paper says, overlooks the fact that the UAE is not the only oil-producing country and that Egypt also produces oil.

AL-AHRAM points out that Egypt decided to exchange flights with Israel after the normalization of relations between the two countries in accordance with the Camp David agreements which reflected the provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 242 which was approved by the Arab states, including the UAE.

ASSISTANT DEFENSE MINISTER LEADS DELEGATION TO PARIS

NC191213 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 Sep (MENA)--Maj Gen Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghaffar Hijazi, assistant minister of defense and chief of the training staff, left Cairo this afternoon for Paris at the head of an Egyptian military delegation on a 10-day visit to France.

During his stay in Paris, the assistant minister of defense will visit the French military education establishments and will have talks with the officials there within the framework of the military cooperation between Egypt and France.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S AL-BAZ RETURNS FROM UK 22 SEP

NC222210 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2143 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 Sep (MENA)--Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz returned to Cairo this evening from London following a visit to Britain which lasted several days during which he delivered a lecture, at the invitation of the British Foreign Ministry, on the developments of the Middle East situation in the near and distant future.

During his visit, Dr al-Baz met with British Foreign Office officials within the framework of the consultations between the two countries.

'UTHMAN TO REPRESENT EGYPT AT WHO TRANSFER HEARING

LD220951 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 18 Sep 80

[AL-AHRAM New York correspondent report: "International Court of Justice to Look Into Egypt's Complaint Against WHO Regional Office Transfer"]

[Text] Egypt has charged Ahmad 'Uthman, the Egyptian ambassador in Vienna, to represent it before the International Court of Justice which is to meet on 21 September in order to look into Egypt's complaint to the court regarding the illegality of the proposal by some Arab rejectionist countries to transfer the WHO regional office from Alexandria elsewhere. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Ghali has summoned Ambassador Ahmad 'Uthman to New York for consultations with him prior to the international court meeting.

BAGHDAD REPORTS IRAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF HOSTAGE RELEASE

JN231003 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Brother compatriots: The release of U.S. hostages by the puppet Persian regime was announced today without conditions. This decision was made by the clique of the tyrant Khomeyni, thereby wrecking all false slogans and all false claims which the Tehran rulers used as excuses in occupying the U.S. Embassy and in detaining the U.S. hostages.

Their false hostility to U.S. imperialism has been exposed. The falsehood of their claims of being against colonialism and in defending independence and sovereignty have also been exposed.

The release of the U.S. hostages clearly shows that the Tehran rulers, no matter how they brag about their patriotism, will remain sincere agents of U.S. imperialism and its CIA.

The rulers are standing with U.S. imperialism and Zionism in one front against the national liberation forces, against the revolutionary regimes, led by the Iraq of the July revolution.

Clear-cut evidence appears here: The blatant aggression launched by the Tehran rulers against Iraq is motivated by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the area. However, the Tehran ruler should realize that they will be driven back by our brave armed forces.

Comment on Alleged Release

JN231102 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1012 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Brother citizens: We have stressed and reiterated hundreds of times that the horse running the Iranian racecourse today is the same one that ran there before February 1979. What took place was that world imperialism represented by the United States simply changed the saddle, but kept the reins tied to the White House, and in Carter's hand in particular. Now events verify what we have stressed.

At last, the release of the U.S. hostages held in Tehran has been announced. All veils covering the black faces of the despotic Khomeyni group have dropped. That group of men used all kinds of masks to cover their faces. They capitalized on religion, which has nothing to do with them. They claimed to be revolutionary, but at the same time betrayed the Iranian peoples and harmed all world revolutions. They also feigned hostility to U.S. imperialism. And now they have been exposed as followers of the religion of the American Satan.

The Tehran Persian rulers have released the U.S. hostage, thereby announcing that the game of hostages has achieved its objectives and the evil intentions pinned on this game.

Will anyone now be deceived by the charlatanry of this despotic group and rotten clique ruling Iran today? Is this not ample proof of the political hypocrisy pursued by this heedless magian regime? Doesn't their announcement of the end of the hostages game with the release of these hostages show that lies and antics are what distinguish the Persian rulers from others?

Finally, does this not all show that the cards played by Khomeyni are the very ones that were in the hands of his predecessor--the shah of Iran?

Exposure of U.S. Hostage 'Game'

GF231115 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1052 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The game of the U.S. hostages in Tehran has been exposed. A few months ago we said that the detention of the U.S. hostages is nothing but a farce directed by the charlatan Khomeyni and his magian clique. We said that Khomeyni's worry is to ventilate his deep rancor against the Arabs.

This has been demonstrated in his rancor against Iraq and the Iraqis. When he used religion as a guise for his rancor against the Arabs, we said to the Iranians and our Arab brothers: Do not be deceived by Khomeyni's game. We know him better than you. We know him from the experience of 14 years.

This complicated man who lived for all that period among us was dreaming, just as his magian Persian ancestors before him dreamt.

Finally, the charlatan cinematic director Khomeyni ordered the curtain down on the farce of the U.S. hostages which has been shown in a dramatic atmosphere for more than 320 days. But when was the curtain brought down? The curtain was brought down during a period of escalation of hostility toward Iraq.

Yesterday a U.S. Defense Department official revealed that the charlatan Khomeyni regime had requested spare parts for weapons from the United States in return for the release of the 52 U.S. hostages who watched the acts of the play at first hand while hearing tons of Iranian insults against the United States. Washington, however, met this with a faint reassuring smile.

Despite the (?parallel) U.S. act, whose director Carter wanted to make the world believe that U.S.-Iranian differences are deep, despite the skill of the two directors, Carter and Khomeyni, the ploy was not believed by the spectators. Instead of being applauded, the directors were pelted with rotten eggs.

The game of charlatan Khomeyni has finally been exposed. Are the deluded and deceived still adhering to their old stands? Do they still believe that the new regime in Iran has moved away from Washington's circle? Do they believe that the charlatan Khomeyni is their example?

Traitor Khomeyni's game has been exposed. This rancorous man exploits the game of the U.S. hostages for U.S. weapons and equipment in order to strike at innocent citizens in Iraq.

This is the price: the blood of the heroic Iraqi people who have fought in Arab land in Sinai, the Golan and Palestine. Are some still deluded or do they need further proof to be convinced of the agentry of the magian Khomeyni?

DIRECTORATE CALLS UP RESERVISTS, DEMOBILIZED MILITARY PERSONNEL

JN221535 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1450 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Statement No. 29 of 1980 issued by the Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics in the Defense Ministry:

In addition to our Statement No.28 issued on 16 September 1980, and in accordance with clause 2 of paragraphs 1 and 3 Article 15 of the amended Military Service Law No.65 of 1969, all those born in 1957 who had not been included in our statement above demobilized from the army, police, traffic, security, immigration, border and intelligence departments; all defaulters born in 1957 and all those relieved of duty are requested to report to their recruitment centers within 4 days as of 27 September 1980 and until the end of office hours on 30 September 1980 regarding matters related to the reserve service.

Statement No.30 of 1980 issued by the Directorate of Mobilization and Statistics in the Defense Ministry:

In accordance with clause 3 of paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 15 of the amended Military Service Law No.65 of 1969 and following the approval of the defense minister, the following has been decided:

1. All reserve officer graduates of the 28th course are requested to report to the Command College within 48 hours as of 25 September 1980 regarding matters related to their service.

2. This statement is considered an official notification to all ministries, departments, establishments, institutions and official and semi-official quarters to notify their personnel to implement the contents of this statement.

A 1 those abroad who are affected by this call should report to the Iraqi embassies and military attaches offices within 10 days as of 25 September 1980 to establish their position. Legal sanctions stipulated in the laws in force will be applied to all defaulters.

BELLIGERENTS' AIR FORCES CONDUCT RAIDS ON MILITARY, OTHER TARGETS

General Command Communique No. 1

JN221354 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Communique No. 1 issued by the General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces in Baghdad on 22 September]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: In view of the delicate circumstances that surround the situation and that have been explained in the Revolution Command Council statement that was issued today, which affirmed that the reactionary Iranian authorities continue to use their armed forces against vital Iraqi military and civilian targets, at 1200 hours today, 22 September 1980, our air force attacked military bases and airports deep in Iranian territory, inflicting heavy damage on the following military targets:

1. The Mehrabad military base near Tehran
2. The Shiraz base
3. The Bushir base
4. The Dezful airports
5. The (?rocket) base in Hamadan
6. The Hatami base in Esfahan
7. The Tabriz military airport
8. The (Omid) military airport in Aqa Jari
9. The military airports of the Kermanshah Command
10. The Ahvaz airport in Arabistan.

Our surface-to-surface missile corps scored direct hits and inflicted heavy damage on the main Iranian supplies bases in Dezful.

Our losses: 1. One bomber crashed due to a technical fault that occurred inside Iranian territory. The crew bailed out. The General Command holds the Iranian authorities responsible for their safety.

2. A fighter plane was hit by Iranian weapons. Its pilot managed to return with the plane to the homeland. He bailed out safely and the plane crashed.

[signed] The General Command of the Iraqi Armed Forces, Baghdad.

General Command Communique No. 2

JN221834 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1812 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Communique No. 2 issued by the Armed Forces General Command--22 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: in safeguarding Iraq's dignity, in defense of military honor and in implementation of the Revolution Command Council statement:

1. Our air formations continued between 1500-1800 hours to carry out their combat duties by attacking Iranian military targets, inflicting heavy damage in the following positions:

A. The (Saharteh) base in Hamadan.
B. The Bushehr air base.
C. The (Wahdateh) base in Dezful.
D. The Kermanshah military airport.
E. The Amidiyah military base.
F. The Ahvaz military airport.
G. The early alarm radar stations in the central sector in (Bahlaran) and Naft-e Shah.

All our planes returned to their bases without loss.

2. Between 1750-1855 hours, the Iranian enemy air force raided the areas of Basra and Wasit. Our ground resistance repulsed the raid and shot down the following:

A. At 1751 hours, one plane was downed in the Basra area. At 1752 hours, a second plane was downed in the same area.
B. At 1754 hours, one Phantom was shot down in Wasit.
C. At 1810 hours, another plane was shot down in Basra; it was seen ablaze over the Shatt al-'Arab waters.
D. At 1820 hours, a plane was shot down in Al-Qasr.
E. At 1855 hours, the sixth plane was shot down over (As-Sa'adah).

Three Iranian pilots were taken captive by our armed forces, thanks to the vigilance and cooperation of the people's army and the public with the armed forces.

The six Iranian planes crashed inside Iraqi territory.

[signed] The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, 22 September 1980.

People Not to Harm Pilots

JN221942 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1914 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The Armed Forces General Command has issued the following appeal: Valiant sons of Iraq, fighter members of the people's army, in these crucial moments in our history and amid this deep cohesion between the army and the people, we call on all citizens to exercise the highest degree of self-restraint and to be deeply conscious of the nature of the fierce battle we are waging against the clique of rancorous reaction.

Therefore, we expect the citizens to cooperate in all possible ways with the competent authorities in apprehending the Iranian captives, particularly pilots, as quickly as possible. Their lives should be spared and they should not be killed under the impulse of legitimate reaction. They should be handed over to the nearest military position or any internal security post.

These captives are extremely important in the battle. Furthermore, our behavior should be in harmony with the clear contents of the Revolution Command Council statement issued today, 22 September 1980.

[signed] The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, Baghdad in 22 September 1980.

Destruction of Iranian Air Force

JN230635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0612 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Station Announcement]

[Text] The destruction of the Persian air force and rendering it paralyzed will enable the Iranian peoples and our land forces to deal a mortal blow to the agent Khomeyni regime and his collapsed army in order to liquidate this nightmare crouching on the shoulders of the Iranian peoples and to realize their real freedom and the freedom of our entire land.

General Command Communique No. 4

JN230729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0708 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text of Communique No. 4 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

1. This morning, the enemy air force dealt blows to six of our airports. The enemy air force managed to hit one runway only. Our engineers managed to repair the runway immediately. No losses were inflicted on our planes or military equipment or on our air force men and ground defenses.

2. The enemy planes strafed residential quarters in Baghdad, Nineveh, Basra and An-Nasiriyah. A number of civilians--including men, women and children--were martyred. Others were also wounded. The largest losses were: 20 martyrs and 50 wounded from the workers of the petrochemical complex and fertilizer factories in Basra. We will inform you about the details on the losses among the civilians later.

3. The Iraqi Air Force fighter planes and ground defenses have inflicted the following losses on the enemy planes:

In Mosul, seven planes were shot down. Five planes were shot down in Basra and four planes were shot down in Baghdad, in addition to two others in Al-Habbaniyah, one in Al-Kut and one in An-Nasiriyah. This makes 20 the number of enemy planes shot down inside Iraq this morning. Several pilots have been captured in the various areas.

4. At 0630 today, our air force formations raided the following Iranian bases:

a. The Dezful base.
b. The (Shaharkhi) base.
c. The Ahvaz military airport.

The Iraqi planes inflicted grave losses on these targets, setting several enemy planes afire. Our planes returned safely to base. Our losses today: one plane only.

[signed] The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command.

Baghdad, 23 September

Saddam Husayn Greeting to Commanders

JN221936 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has greeted the air formations which carried out their duty effectively all day today. Field Marshal Saddam Husayn's greetings were conveyed by Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, had telephone conversations with the commanders of several air formations which have carried out their duty effectively all day today. He conveyed to them the greetings of Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, expressing the command's appreciation and love for its soldiers and sons in defending Iraq's border and the Arab nation's dignity.

LAND FORCES ADVANCE TOWARD IRANIAN POSITIONS

JN230623 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Communique No. 3 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 September 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: In implementation of the Revolution Command Council statement of 23 September 1980, which has exposed the Iranian side's position-a position violating international law and norms by closing the Hormuz Strait to navigation-and which reiterated that Iraq will not stand idly by in the face of this serious and irresponsible act--at the crucial hour, he who forewarns is excused--at 0300 today, 23 September, our land forces advanced toward the designated targets to control the vital positions inside Iran in order to suppress the racist government in Iran, to wreck its conceit, to force it to submit to the new fait accompli, to respect Iraq's sovereignty over its land and waters and to respect the arab nation's will and sovereignty.

[signed] The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command Baghdad, 23 September.

More on Invasion

SK230715 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (AFP)--Iraqi troops invaded Iranian territory early today with the aim of occupying "vital centres." the Iraqi Armed Forces high command said today.

A communique broadcast by the Iraqi news agency INA said the invasion, launched at 3:00 A.M. local time (midnight GMT), was in response to the decision by Iran to block the strategic Strait of Hormuz to international traffic.

The invasion was also necessary to force the Teheran government to accept Iraq's claim to sovereignty over certain land and waterways on the frontier between the two countries, the high command said.

GENERAL COMMAND WARNS IRAN AGAINST STRIKING AT ECONOMIC TARGETS

JN231042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Sep (INA)--Iraq has warned the racist regime in Iran that it will strike strongly at Iranian economic installations in all areas if its forces continue to strike at Iraqi civilian and economic targets.

A statement issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that this warning is final, that the brave Iraqi Armed Forces will deal deterrent strikes against the Iranian economic installations and that the Iranian regime is fully responsible.

The following is the text of the statement:

Contrary to international norms and rules of fighting to which honorable men and those who shoulder responsibility are committed, the agent Iranian regime's aircraft and artillery shelled and strafed some civilian and economic targets during the past days.

The petrochemical complex in Basra, some oil installations and residential areas in Baghdad and in other cities have been strafed. We therefore reiterate that the losses that resulted from these cowardly aggressive acts will not demoralize our great people.

We warn the racist magian authorities in Iran that this is the final strong warning. If our civilian and economic targets are hit, the brave Iraqi armed land and air forces, which have taught the magian cowards unforgotten lessons, will deal deterrent strikes against Iranian economic installations in all areas. The magian agent clique that dominates the Iranian people is held responsible. He who forewarns is excused.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command.

INA REPORTS RECENT ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS

JN221511 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--The Arab youth of Arabistan have carried out heroic military operations against the racist Persian regime's personnel and installations during the past 5 days.

Reports from Iran say that last Wednesday, a fighting unit of the Arabistan youth ambushed and used RPG-7 rockets to attack a Persian patrol on the road to Hoveyzeh. One of the racist Persians was killed and another wounded. In addition a car transporting the Persian patrol was completely destroyed.

Yesterday, another fighting unit used RPG rockets, 60-mm mortars and handgrenades to strike at the Persian forces' frontlines in the region of (As-Suwaybilah).
In the attack the frontline was completely destroyed and a tank burned.

The fighting unit returned safely to base.

REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL STATEMENT ON MILITARY ACTIONS

GF221224 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1143 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text of Iraqi Revolution Command Council statement issued over nationwide radio, television network on 22 September 1980--live]

[Text] O masses of our glorious Arab nation. We believed the ruling clique in Iran would benefit from the lessons of the past days after our valiant armed forces liberated our usurped land on the easter borders of Iraq and after national sovereignty was restored to the Shatt al-Arab. However, the descendants of the magians who harbor inveterate rancor against Iraq and the Arab nation, and who are deeply involved in suspect schemes, have persisted in their misguided policies and in their rash retaliatory military operations. They have embarked on several attempts during the past 2 days and today to hinder navigation in the Shatt al-Arab and its terminals that lead to the navigation route in the Arabian Gulf by shelling Iraqi and foreign civilian ships entering and leaving the Shatt al-Arab. They have launched intensive and wide-scale air raids against our heroic army, declared a general alert and closed Iranian airspace, thus confirming that they have widened the circle of the military conflict and carried the situation to an all-out war. Therefore, the Revolution Command Council has decided to instruct our brave armed forces to deal deterrent blows at Iranian military targets to foil their schemes and the schemes of their masters in harming the sovereignty and security of great Iraq.

O descendants of 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib, 'Umar, Al-husayn, Salah ad-Din al-Ayyubi and Al-Muthanna; O valiant Iraqi army; O pride of Iraq; O pride of the Arab nation; O descendants of Al-Muthanna, Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas, Al-Qa'qa' and Khalid Ibn al-Walid [commanders who took part in 7th centruy Muslim battle of Al-Qadisiyah against Persian empire]
It is the banner of Al-Qadisiyah and the honor of the mission once again which Iraq and the Arabs have place in your hands and on your shoulders. We are confident that you are worthy of this mission and will discharge the trust and protect the sovereignty, honor and traditions of your land, people, nation and glorious history.

O valiant officers and soldiers, be merciful with those who surrender and be hard on those whose arrogance and hatred have blinded their minds and sight.

O great Iraqi people; O sons of the glorious Arab nation; O sons of Iran of all nationalities, religions and sects, we did not want to harm you; nor did we covet your land. However, the tyrant charlatan Khomeyni and his aides wanted a trecherous war against us, full of unjustifiable and incomprehensible hatred of Iraq and the nation.

They have sought to scheme against and harm Iraq and the nation. They are devising guile, and I am devising guile. [Koranic verse] In addition to its subversive acts against Iraq's security, the suspect and backward Khomeyni clique has violated Iraq's territorial and maritime sovereignty in the Shatt al-Arab, and the rights, sovereignty and security of the Arab nation. It has wanted to harm Iraq by its acts of military aggression today and during the past 2 days.

Therefore, we have been compelled to instruct the armed forces to carry out deterrent military operations in response to their serious acts of aggression against our armed forces, economic installations and maritime routes. We shall avoid striking at civilian targets unless the Iranian side persists in striking at civilian targets. We shall withdraw from the Iranian territory in which our presence is necessitated by our defensive military requirements and army's security as soon as Iran recognizes our sovereign territorial and respects our vital interests.

O great Iraqi people; O valiant sons of our armed forces, through you and with God's help we shall be victorious, just as we have triumphed in past battles. The invading aggressors shall be defeated. Peace be upon you.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, chairman, Revolution Command Council.

22 September 1980

GOVERNMENT CARRIES OUT DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS WITH ARAB BACKERS

Bahrain To Be Defended

LD181024 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0852 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Sep (KUNA)--Iraqi Minister of Culture and Information Latif Nusayyif Jasim ad-Dulaymi said in a statement published here today that the clashes along the Iraqi-Iranian border are an attempt by the Iranian regime to divert the attention of the Iranian people from domestic conflicts. In a statement to the Kuwaiti weekly AL-YAQAZAH he stressed that Iraq will respond to the Iranian "provocations" on its border.

He said Iran is a state without order and institutions and is being torn by quarreling power centers. The religious men have failed utterly in their efforts to run any institution in Iran, he said.

Concerning the provocations along the Iraqi border, Ad-Dulaymi said that they are no more than the last, desperate attempts of this regime to divert attention from its domestic conflicts.

Ad-Dulaymi reiterated that Iraq does not want war with Iran and said: We are not against the Iranian people but against the group which is dominating the Iranians, with all their nationalities, who are being ruled by an ancient anti-Arab Persian clique.

Replying to a question he said that Iraq will stand by Bahrain against any Iranian threat. Whoever attacks Bahrain will be demolished with bombs. The land of Bahrain is the land of the Arabs and it is our duty to defend it.

Qatari Foreign Minister Arrival

JN201829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Sep (INA)--Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym Ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Qatari minister condemned the Persian attacks against Iraq and the Persian racists' ambitions, which are aimed against Arab dignity and territory. He expressed the Qatari people's feelings of support for their fraternal Iraqi people. He said: We in the state of Qatar stand by the side of fraternal Iraq in its dispute with Iran, thus proceeding from the principle of Arab fraternity and the fact of our being an Arab Gulf state.

Djibouti President Expression of Support

JN211718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Djibouti, 21 Sep (INA)--Djibouti President Hassan Gouled has received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with events on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and Iraqi's stand on the Iranian violations and aggressions against Iraqi territory and waters. The message was delivered by Iraqi Ambassador in Djibouti 'Abd al-'Aziz Isma'il when he was received by President Gouled here this evening.

President Gouled expressed his full understanding of Iraq's stand and the Djibouti people's support for Iraq. He asked the Iraqi ambassador to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his wishes for progress and prosperity to the Iraqi people.

Envoy Departure for Saudi Arabia, YAR

JN170855 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 17 Sep 80

[Text] Sa'dun Ghaydan, Revolution Command Council member, deputy prime minister and President Saddam Husayn's personal envoy to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left Baghdad this morning.

In a statement to INA, Ghaydan said he is crrying two written messages from President Saddam Husayn to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, dealing with developments on the Arab nation's eastern front and with relations between Iraq and their fraternal countries.

YAR President Offer of Assistance

JN221453 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] San'a', 22 Sep (INA)--The YAR today announced its support for the Iraqi stand on the racist Persian aggressions against Iraq's eastern borders.

During a meeting with the Iraqi charge d'affaires today, YAR president expressed the readiness of the YAR Government and people to offer all necessary assistance to Iraq.

San'a' Report on Meeting

JN221723 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] At 0930 today, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in San'a'.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the fraternal relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening them.

Ambassador's Meeting With Kuwaiti Ministers

JN221629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait--'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani, Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, met here today with Interior Minister Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah.

During the two meetings, discussions dealt with relations between the two fraternal states and the developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

King Husayn Call to President

JN230925 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0859 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of Jordan, yesterday and today phoned leader-President Saddam Husayn. The leader-president acquainted the Jordanian king with the situation on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland and with the splendid victories scored by the Iraqi Armed Forces in defense of pan-Arab dignity and sovereignty.

His majesty reiterated his congratulations to the leader-president for the accomplishments realized by the brave Iraqi Army. He also reiterated the support of Jordan, with all its capabilities, for Iraq in its pan-Arab battle.

The president expressed his high appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stands and for those of fraternal Jordan.

Cable From Arabistan Groups

JN202144 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Leader-President Saddam Husayn has received more cables expressing support for the Revolution Command Council's decision to abrogate the Algiers agreement of 6 March 1975. Cables came from party organizations inside and outside the country and from vocational and popular unions.

President Saddam Husayn also received the following cable:

During these critical moments in the history of our Arab nation and the revolution of our Arab people in Arabistan, and as we live these days at a time when plots are being fomented against our great Arab homeland, we feel proud to announce our unlimited support for the contents of your historic speech, in which you outlined for the Arabs the path to start and placed the Arab revolution on its natural course to liberate every single inch of usurped Arab land and to save every single Arab citizen still living under any kind of occupation and suppression.

Your Excellency, as we are fighting the fiercest war in our Arab land of Ahvaz and are confronting the most violent racist measures, which aim at humiliating men, we would like to express our blessing and support for your brave step in abrogating the Shatt al-'Arab agreement. We also express our support for your principled pan-Arab stands to liberate the occupied Arab territories. We here express to you the appreciation and gratefulness of every fighter in Ahvaz and of all Ahvaz citizens for what you have offered in support of our struggle. We consider your historic decision as a step that serves our national struggle and that will further escalate the Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Persian racism.

May the Almighty grant you success and give you power to proceed further forward on the path of integrity and liberation.

[Signed] The political organization of the Arab people of Arabistan, the Arab masses movement, the movement of the people's mujahidin, the Arab Muslim people of Arabistan

ENVOY EXPLAINS MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

LD221914 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Speaking exclusively to France Inter, the Iraqi ambassador to France, Mr Nuri Isma'il al-Wa'is justifies his country's action and confirms that it is at war. Listen to him speaking at the microphone of Pierrez Ganz who has had his statement translated for us:

[Begin Al-Wa'is recording in Arabic fading into French translation] This decision was taken by the Revolution Command Council after the Iranian Government continued its attacks against our country. During the past 2 days Iran has been trying to hinder navigation in the Shatt al-Arab, particularly at the end leading to the Persian Gulf. They have shelled Iraqi civilian ships; they have shelled foreign ships entering and leaving the Shatt al-Arab. Their airplanes have shelled Iraqi military bases. Iran has decreed general mobilization and closed its airspace. It is for all these reasons that our air force has attacked military bases in Iran and has inflicted many losses on Iran. [end recording]

BAGHDAD RADIO CARRIES APPEAL TO IRANIAN PEOPLE

GF221630 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1535 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] To the friendly Iranian people: It is advisable that you stay far from military areas, because the Iraqi Army does not want to harm you. Secondly, men of the Iranian Army are asked to raise their weapons upside down when the Iraqi Army advances. This is because you are not our objective; Khomeyni's guards are our objective. We know you have been harmed by Khomeyni's guards and that you have been insulted and humiliated.

Thirdly, we ask our brother sons of the Iranian people and the sons of the Iranian Army to point out the bad elements so they will not be confused with innocent citizens and the friendly military. We strike only at the bad elements and those who want destruction for Iraq and Iran.

AFP REPORTS TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT FIGHT AGAINST IRAN

NC221048 Paris AFP in English 1044 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (AFP)--War fever gripped Baghdad today as Iraqis prepared for further conflicts with Iran following yesterday's clashes along the frontier between the two countries.

Military aircraft overflew the city at dawn and residents who before showed little concern over border incidents began to take a keener interest in radio and television news bulletins.

For the past 3 days meetings and parades backing President Saddam Husayn have been held repeatedly throughout the country. One organised later today by the Palestinian section of the ruling Baath Party in support of the Iraqi Armed Forces was expected to attract 50,000 people.

Last Saturday tens of thousands of Egyptians streamed through the capital in a demonstration of friendship for their host country and yesterday more than 100,000 people gathered near the Defence Ministry.

Similar meetings took place in the Shi'ite religious centres of An-Najaf and Karbala'.

Demonstrators demanded weapons to fight Iran and today the Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions issued a statement stressing "the desire of the proletariat to volunteer to defend the honour of Iraq and the glorious Arab nation.

BAGHDAD:: NO POWER CAN STOP US FROM ACHIEVING OUR GOALS

JN221720 Baghdad Voices of the Masses in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] These great victories now being achieved by our heroic forces against Khomeyni's forces and collapsing racist regime are good omens.

The war of liberation has begun against all the nation's enemies and is now making its victorious way toward the complete liberation of all the occupied Arab territories. Indeed, all we needed to begin the honorable battle of liberation was a start, self-confidence and confidence in the nation's capabilities.

The Arabs' Saddam thus came to lead our courageous army toward its liberation goals with confidence in the nation and army, their abundant potentials and great capabilities to achieve victory.

Thus, our army proceeded to destroy the Persians' bastions, their false arrogance and their colonialist, expansionist ambitions. The army proceeded with the heartfelt support of all Iraqis and the entire Arab nation. It knew how to achieve victory and seize such victory from its enemies' hands. Through such a victorious start, the army is blazing its path of complete victory against all the nation's enemies and those who bear grudges against this nation's glories and eternal and ancient civilization.

Our forces proceeded like a torrent in order to achieve their legitimate liberation goals. No power, however great it may be, can block the path of these forces or prevent them from achieving their noble national goals.

The victorious start took place on the border and was achieved against Khomeyni's defeated forces and criminal guards.

However, this is only the beginning, since our heroic forces will only stop at the coasts of Palestine and when all the nation's enemies and those conspiring against it are defeated.

Indeed, this is what makes us more hopeful and optimistic now in the battles being waged with the Persian enemy.

MINISTER CALLS ON ARAB INFORMATION MEDIA TO SHOULDER RESPONSIBILITIES

JN221608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1558 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Sep (INA)--Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information, has sent letters to the Arab ministers of culture and information containing a detailed explanation of the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian borders.

In his letters, the Iraqi minister called on the Arab ministers of culture and information to ensure that Arab information agencies shoulder their responsibilities toward this pan-Arab cause.

The letters also contain documents incriminating the racist Persian regime and confirm its violations during the past year.

HUSAYN AFFIRMS NO PEACE WITHOUT SOVEREIGNTY OVER JERUSALEM

JN222246 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has affirmed that peace cannot be achieved without the return of Jerusalem to Arab soreignty. For Jerusalem enjoys the concern of Jordan, Arabs and Muslims and all believers in God.

During his talk at the Royal Hasemite Court with the delegation of the British military academy, his majesty said Jerusalem should be a symbol of peace because of its humanistic, religious and civilized status.

His majesty added that the Palestinian cause is the essence of the Middle East conflict and that it is not merely a problem of refugees in need of care, but rather the cause of people with the right to self-determination on their land and in their homeland. He added that it is the right of this people to assume the primary role in efforts to achieve a just, comprehenseive and durable peace.

His majesty referred to the importance of the European role which reveals an understanding of Middle East issues and said: "We encourage the positive European trend and we hope it will contribute toward achieving a just, comprehensive settlement in the area."

During the meeting his majesty reviewed a number of current international issues and the Arab situation in general, as well as the cultural and economic achievements of Jordan.

The meeting was attended byChief of the Royal Hashemite Court Mr Ahmad al-Lawzi, Mr 'Amir Khammash, minister of the Royal Court and the British ambassador in Jordan.

KING HUSAYN TALKS WITH PRESIDENT AL-ASAD, PRINCE FAHD

JN230538 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has held a long telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He also held one with His Highness Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During the telephone conversations with the Syrian and Saudi leaders, his majesty--proceeding from the pan-Arab responsibility dictated by the supreme Arab interest--exchanged views and opinions on what is taking place in the Arab situation, particularly the serious situation between fraternal Iraq and Iran. It was agreed that it is necessary to follow up the contacts and consultations and to closely and constantly follow up the contacts and consultations and to closely and constantly follow the situation, doing so with full keenness on what the joint Arab responsibility dictates.

KING HUSAYN CONVEYS SUPPORT TO PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN

JN221938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this evening phoned his brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and inquired about the military operations on the Iraqi-Iranian border in which the Iraqi army is courageously and honorably defending the homeland.

His majesty assured His Excellency President Saddam Husayn of Jordan's sure support for the fraternal Iraqi people in its confrontation of the aggression against its territory.

His excellency the Iraqi president expressed his thanks to King Husayn and the Jordanian people for their honorable Arab support for their brothers in Iraq. He stressed that Iraq, its army and people, stands firmly and courageously in defense of the dear Arab soil.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE BRITISH MILITARY DELEGATION 20 SEP

Army Commander in Chief

JN202132 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] The army's commander in chief, Lt Gen Zayd Ibn Shakir, today briefed the commander of the British Royal College of Defense Studies on the development of Jordan's armed forces.

The meeting between the two men was attended by the Jordanian chief of staff and Britain's military attache in Amman as well as senior army officers.

Information Minister

JN202131 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting foreign minister, said that the main obstacle which precludes the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is Israel's intransigence, its continuous rejection of withdrawing from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and its disavowal of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Addressing a visiting delegation from the UD War College [as heard] this afternoon, Abu 'Awdah asserted that the Camp David accords have hindered the efforts to bring about genuine and comprehensive peace. He expressed the hope that the European states will take more advanced steps in their contribution to the establishment of the aspired just settlement.

Abu 'Awdah underlined the importance of the role which can be played by the United Nations in the peace process. He said: It is high time that the UN resolutions on the Palestine question gain forceful power, particularly since the world has become used to Israel's disavowal of these resoluzions, which represent the will of the international community. Israel is continuing its oppressive measures, which were crowned by its decision to annex the Arab city of Jerusalem and to announce the holy city as the eternal capital of Israel.

While answering questions raised by the delegation's members, Abu 'Awdah presented a complete analysis of the situation in the area, the unified Arab stance on the comprehensive peace issue and the principle pillars of this stance; namely, the overall Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the Arab city of Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights over their national soil.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE PRC VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI

King Husayn

JN201720 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur met an An-Nadwah Palace this afternoon with Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, his wife and delegation.

During His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with Ji Pengfei, a review was made of the current international issues, the Palestinian issue and the legitimate Arab rights.

His majesty the king expressed his pride in the Jordanian-Chinese friendship, which is growing and developing in the various fields.

Ji Pengfei expressed his country's support for the Arab nation in restoring the occupied territories and achieving a just,comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Crown Prince Hasan

JN181534 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 18 Sep (PETRA)--His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office at noon today Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and the delegation accompanying him. The international situation in general and the Middle East situation in particular were reviewed at the meeting.

His highness outlined to Ji Pengfei the dangers that the Israeli settlement policy poses to the aspired comprehensive solution of the Middle East issue. The talks also dealt with the promotion of cooperation between Jordan and the PRC.

Ji Pengfei expressed his admiration for the Jordanian achievements in various fields. He also expressed his appreciation of the responsibilities shouldered by Jordan in confronting the Israeli aggression.

Jordan University Visit

JN202200 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Mr Ji Pengfei and the accompanying delegation this morning visited the University of Jordan, where they met with University President Dr Nasir ad-Din al-Sad.

During the meeting, Dr. al-Asad expressed the hope that more cooperation will take place between the two countries in the various fields.

Mr Pengfei expressed readiness of the Chinese Government to develop cooperation with Jordan.

CHIEF JUSTICE AL-KATTAM REPORTS ON TASHKENT CONFERENCE

JN222248 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Shaykh Ibrahim al-Kattan, Jordanian chief justice, and the accompanying delegation returned to Amman from Tashkent after participating in the Islamic conference held there in response to the call issued by the head of the religious administrations in the Soviet republics of Uzbekistan, Tadzhikstan and Central Asia.

The chief justice said the conference issued three documents which included a condemnation and repudiation of the Israeli decision considering Jerusalem the eternal capital of Israel, a condemantion of its attacks against the Arab people in southern Lebanon, and a repudiation of all partial and isolationist agreements pertaining to the Palestinian cause and the Middle East conflict--including the Camp David accords. The documents also denounce Zionist terrorism and the compulsory eviction policy against Arab citizens. The documents call on the Arab and Islamic nation and all peace-loving powers to increase their support for the just struggle that the Arab nation is leading to regain Jerusalem and liberate occupied Arab land, so as to enable the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination in their homeland.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FES FOR NEW YORK 20 SEP

JN202149 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference concludes in Fes today. During a closed session, the ministers ratified the recommendations and resolutions adopted at the conference, including the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Jerusalem committee during its emergency meeting in Casablanca last month.

Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and a number of the members of the delegation accompanying him left Fes for New York to head the Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the 35th UN session. He will deliver Jordan's speech during the meetings.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS SYRIAN PILOTS SEEK JORDANIAN ASYLUM

GF211300 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Beirut--Reliable sources have told AL-QABAS that two Syrian pilots in a Syrian MiG-21 jet trainer sought refuge in Amman last Tuesday morning. The sources said that when it approached Jordanian airspace, the aircraft asked for permission to make an emergency landing at Amman airport. The fire department was placed on alert. After the aircraft landed and the two pilots--whose names the Jordanian authorities have declined to disclose--disembarked. They asked to meet a senior official and asked him for political asylum.

The commander in chief of the Jordanian Army, Zayd Ibn Shakir, immediately contacted the Syrian Army's chief of staff, Maj Gen Hikmat Ash-Shihabi, and told him about the two pilots. Ash-Shihabi replied: Jordan and Syria are one country. We ask you to return the pilots to us.

The Jordanian Cabinet met later under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The matter was discussed, and it was finally decided to inform Suria that Jordan does not normally return political refugees, especially since some who were returned previously were executed on their return to Syria.

In the evening a huge Syrian helicopter landed at Amman airport with six officers and pilots aboard. The aircraft's commander renewed the request to the Jordanian Government to return the two pilots. However, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Army refused once again and asked the Syrian officers to take the MiG and leave Amman airport. They did so at once.

AL-QABAS has learned that Jordan will ask the two pilots to leave Jordan for a European or American country of their choice. The sources have also told AL-QABAS that the Israeli radio report on the massing of troops on both sides of the Syrian-Jordanian border is untrue.

PRESIDENT SARKIS' FOURTH ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS TO NATION

NC222045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' 22 September address to the nation on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of his presidency--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Lebanese people: At the end of the fourth year of my assumption of the responsibility, I almost can hear you posing the simple but important question: What is the solution? And when?

I have often spoken to you about the problem and ordeal of the homeland. I outlined the causes and prescribed the treatment. Here I am at the beginning of the fifth year facing with you the same problem with its causes and effects. Shall I tell you that I have not yet been able, for reasons beyond my will and ability and despite all the efforts I exerted, to provide for the Lebanese citizen his full natural right for security, freedom, justice, equality and decent and dignified life, and have not yet been able to stop the bleeding in the south? Shall I continue my candid speech and mention the bitter truth, which is on the minds of many of you, that the required comprehensive solution is in some respects beyond the capability of Lebanon, its time is not imminent, and agreement among you will be mainly responsible for bringing it nearer? I have accustomed you to hearing me speak frankly, sincerely, clearly and from a position of responsibility. Since we are realistic and understand our situation, we can be better prepared for what can face us in the near and distant future.

We have tried to remove the differences among the Lebanese people through national accord. We submitted the principles of accord to the influential forces in the country, and they unanimously supported them. However, it became clear to us later on that their agreement on the principle was not followed by understanding on the details and the means of implementation at this stage. Our continuing efforts to form a government composed of all the factions is proof that we still hope for progress on the way toward national accord. Because the required accord means concrete agreement of wills, which cannot be achieved by a decree or by force, it has thus far been impossible to impose the state sovereignty over the whole Lebanese territory. This situation, which everyone is absolving himself from, is continuing.

In the midst of the situation Lebanon is suffering from, it is necessary to ask--and I have no doubt that you also are asking with me with pain in your hearts--what is the position of the influential political and party leaders vis-a-vis the responsibility they bear while they are still fighting each other? What is the position of the Palestanian resistance vis-a-vis its abidance with the signed agreements and supposed discipline on Lebanese territory? What is the position of the fraternal Arab states, which have contented themselves with declarations of concern for Lebanon and its safety and readiness to assist it in order to rescue it from its ordeal? Where does Lebanon stand with regard to the summit conferences and the international conferences? Had the resolutions of these conferences been implemented, even in part, they would have saved us much death, pain and destruction. Where does the president of the republic stand, in view of all of this and in view of the responsibility he is supposed to shoulder under the circumstances, being as they are?

Lebanese people, I wanted to speak to you frankly about the reality in brief and not in detail, because the details are longer and more difficult to discuss in a message from me to you. There is no doubt that the brief topics of this candid talk call for no satisfaction. But they call for steadfastness and further efforts to tackle the problem, which has branched out to the local, Arab and international levels.

As far as I am concerned, my determination has not been shaken and will not be shaken, God willing. My faith is growing stronger that Lebanon will overcome its long ordeal and will triumph over the plans for division, fragmentation, partition and settlement [the settlement of the Palestinians in Lebanon]. I declare to you and through you to the fraternal Arab world and the wide world that I will stand fast in the face of these designs, and I will resist--through your national will--to safeguard Lebanon.

Out of faithfulness to the legality which I represent, I appeal to you as leaders, parties, influentual forces, fronts, movements, societies, groupings, and organizations to return to your Lebanese nobility represented in loyalty to the homeland, purity of brotherly feeling, and true manliness. Let us overcome a sterile argument about form and method. We do not need systems of regime, forms of government or mute provisions. The question is not that of the distribution of lots, the allocation of posts, and the achievement of gains; this is not the question or the solution. We need a spirit full of faith and love; we need to know ourselves and others and face the naked truth with consciousness of a responsible citizen.

I believe that there can be no life for the Lebanese except togetherness, side by side and heart to heart; and there can be no existence for a genuine Lebanon except with its territorial integrity.

ARTILLERY FIRE OPENED ON TYRE, TENSE SITUATION CONTINUES

NC230844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] While reaction to President Sarkis' address to the Lebanese people has been anticipated, the tense situation in southern Lebanon continues in view of the Israeli forces' aggressive actions in cooperation with the border militia.

At 0630 today artillery fire was opened on Tyre. Shells fell in Hawsh Basmah, Burj Ash-Shamali and Ash-Shawakir. No casualties have been reported.

TERRORISTS FIRE ON HADDAD'S AREA FROM UNIFIL AREA

NC220720 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[22 September statement by military spokesman of free Lebanon army's western sector--read by announcer]

[Text] At 2000 yesterday, terrorists in the village of Dayr 'Amis within UNIFIL's area of operations fired several Katyusha rockets at some villages in the western sector. Our forces returned the fire, sustaining only material damage. The enemy's losses are not known.

EXPLOSION AT BEIRUT PALESTINIAN TRAINING CAMP KILLS SIX

NC221756 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] An explosion took place at a training camp belonging to one of the armed Palestinian organizations in Beirut's sports city this morning. Reports say that Major Rif'at and five girls were killed in the incident. Security sources said that the cause of the explosion was due to a mistake in the timing of the explosive charge.

BA'TH, BRITISH LIBERAL DELEGATIONS MEET 22 SEP

JN222204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpts] A meeting was held at the Ba'th Party National Command headquarters this evening between a Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade Haydar, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and head of the Foreign Relations Office, and the British Liberal Party delegation under party leader David Steel. The meeting was attended by the British ambassador in Damascus.

Discussion during the meeting dealt with Arab and international issues.

Comrade Haydar explained the militant history of the Ba'th Party, the circumstances in which it was formed and its objectives.

At the end of the meeting Comrade Haydar answered questions of the members and the head of the British Liberal Party delegation on political developments in the area.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN221657 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] At 1200 today President Hafiz al-Asad received David Steel, British Liberal Party leader and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Haydar, head of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Foreign Relations Office.

David Steel expressed the desire to become acquainted with the developments of the situation in the area and Syria's position.

His excellency the president explained these developments to the delegation basing himself on their historical background since the partitioning of the Arab homeland after World War I and the escalation of the Zionist aggression against the Arab homeland with the support of colonialism and imperialism.

President al-Asad explained to the delegation the bases for a just peace in the area which should be based on Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and guaranteeing the Palestinian peple's inalienable rights, including their right to return, to determine their own fate and to establish their own state on their homeland.

President al-Asad said that Europe can contribute to the efforts for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East. To do so, it must adopt an independent European stand.

David Steel stressed that the British Liberal Party supports the Palestinian people's rights and opposes the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSSR

JN222127 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] A Syrian trade union delegation led by Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, head of the Regional Command trade union's office and president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, returned to Damascus from Prague this evening at the end of a weeklong visit to CSSR at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a statement about the visit Comrade Nasir said that its primary objective was to strengthen relations of cooperation that exist between the two organizations in our two countries. These relations have strengthened and become more effective in recent years.

Comrade Nasir referred to the conclusion of a protocol on joint cooperation between the trade unions in the two friendly countries. The protocol includes several topics of interest to the trade unionist movement in Syria and the CSSR.

He also referred to the stands of the CSSR Government and people in support of our nation's just struggle, and their solidarity with the current militant circumstances in Syria and its confrontation with all challenges.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES QATARI FOREIGN MINISTER

JN221742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad received Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of foreign affairs, at 2 pm today. The discussion centered on bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab area.

Shortly after the meeting began, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and oreign affairs minister, joined the talks.

ALGERIA

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES

LD221342 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] After an official visit to Algeria, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei left Algiers this morning. Andrei had talks with Mr. Mohamed Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs, and Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industry. Stefan Andrei was also received by the president of the republic and secretary general of the party of the National Liberation Front, to whom he handed a personal message from President Ceausescu and an official invitation to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In a statement to the press Stefan Andrei expressed pleasure at the special character of the talks which, as he said, have served to (?open up) new, wider cooperation, particularly in the field of (?education) serving the mutual interests of the two peoples. This cooperation is based on international (?solidarity). In conclusion Stefan Andrei confirmed his country's desire for the introduction of a new world economic order and for a peaceful settlement of conflicts raging in various parts of the world.

BENJEDID RECEIVES IRAQI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

LD202222 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received this afternoon at the presidential headquarters Nuri Faysal Shahir, the Iraqi minister of awqaf and special envoy of the Iraqi president. The Iraqi minister conveyed a message to Bendjedid from the Iraqi president.

LIBYA

'ARAFAT, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI 22 SEP

NC221634 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar arrived in Tripoli this morning leading a Palestinian delegation, including the secretaries general of the Palestinian revolution groups, at the official invitation of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Our correspondent has learned that Abu 'Ammar will hold talks with Al-Qadhdhafi and other Libyan officials on the current Arab situation in general and the developments in the Palestinian question in particular as well as the issue of Syrian-Libyan unity.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD221845 Tripoli JANA in English 1630 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The secretariat of the General People's Congress has issued the following resolution calling for an extraordinary session: Following the resolutions and recommendation of the people's congress extraordinary meeting on September 2, it has been decided:

1. To convene the General People's Congress at the People's Hall in Tripoli to draft the basic people's congresses [as received] resolutions.

2. This resolution is to be published in the official newspaper and is in force as from date of issue.

LIBYA TO REDUCE OIL PRODUCTION FROM 1 OCT

LD221508 Tripoli JANA in English 1418 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is to cut its oil production by 10 percent. According to the sources of oil secretariat the reduction of oil output will start from October 1.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES POLITICAL INSTRUCTORS

LD180900 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Sep (JANA)--Last night our brother the leader met political instructors. At this meeting the leader explained that the decision taken by the Libyan people to turn Libya into a state of confrontation was a serious decision and will help Libya perform its total pan-Arab role in confronting the enemy and in restoring the honor and dignity of the Arab nation and in wresting its freedom.

At this meeting the leader stressed that unity between Libya and Syria is the unity of the working masses and that the revolutionary forces in the two countries must work for the establishment of this unity and for confronting the forces which are hostile to the unity and the masses.

Our brother leader emphasized the need to confront regionalism and destroy its basis. He said unity between Libya and Syria is a sign for the destruction of regionalism so that the Arab countries can join this unity one after the other, since we have opened the gate of the unionist era which is the starting point for the liberation of the land. The regionalists will realize that their regionalism is a shield that will not give them protection.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA RECEIVES DJIBOUTI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD222351 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Summary] The minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation this afternoon received the foreign minister of Djibouti and the accompanying delegation. They discussed bilateral relations.

SUDAN

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

JN221812 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1758 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Sep (SUNA)--Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and defense minister, met today with a U.S. military delegation which is currently visiting the country.

The meeting dealt with a discussion of the issues pertaining to the delegation's mission in Sudan, which is related to supplying the armed forces with U.S. military equipment.

The defense minister lauded the march of cooperation between the Sudanese Defense Ministry and U.S. Defense Department, bilateral relations and their development in all fields.

NORMALIZATION DELEGATIONS MEET IN 'AL-ARISH

TA222023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Sources in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said that the Israeli delegation to the talks on accelerating the normalization in Al-'Arish today was impressed that the Egyptians want to consolidate the relations between the two countries. A communique issued by the two delegations said that it had been agreed to accelerate the process of granting visas to Israelis who wish to visit Egypt and that it had been decided to set up a joint committee of experts to discuss the arrangements for opening the Al-'Arish border station to commerce. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported that the Israeli delegation promised that there will be no delays in the passage of Palestinians who are Egyptian residents to Israel. The two delegations will again meet in early November to review the process of normalizing the relations between the two countries.

'SENIOR SOURCE' REACTS TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DECISION

TA221643 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Political correspondent report: "A Senior Source: The Decision in Morocco About a Jihad Constitutes Dangerous Expression of Arab Intention To Recruit All Their Resources"]

[Excerpt] The decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference on a "jihad" against Israel constitutes a dangerous expression of the Arab intention to struggle against the existence of the state of Israel. A senior source in Jerusalem stated this last night in reply to a question. Israel has so far refrained from issuing an official reaction to the decision because it has not yet received its precise formulation. However, off-the-record reactions were rife, reflecting serious assessments of the trend contained in the Moroccan resolution. Senior sources in Jerusalem regard the resolutions made by the Islamic foreign ministers with gravity because of the nature of the resolution. As reflected in the resolution, the Arabs intend to recruit all Muslim resources--first and foremost, the West's reliance on Arab capital--to struggle against the future existence of the state of Israel. According to initial assessments in Jerusalem, the Muslim countries convening in Morocco have reached the conclusion that they are capable of forcing the West to accept their positions on Israel, just as they compelled it to adjust its positions to the Arab's view in the Yom Kippur war. According to this assessment, the Muslim countries think they can use the weapon of Arab capital--on which many Western countries depend--just as efficiently as they used the oil weapon in 1973. It should be assumed that the public relations campaign Israel will launch in the wake of the Morocco resolutions will emphasize not only the danger Israel is facing but the threat menacing the entire Western world in view of the Arabs' intentions of blackmail. This trend will not only be explained to the governments of the free world but to the people as well, in order to point out the danger inherent in the capitulation of governments to Muslim blackmail.

EGYPTIAN DELAY OF TALKS CALLED 'AFFRONT' TO CARTER

TA222011 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman report: "Israel Will Explain to Linowitz: Cairo's Delay of the Resumption of the Negotiations on the Autonomy--A Personal Affront Against Carter and Yourself"]

[Text] Israel will explain to U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz that Cairo's refusal to resume the autonomy talks--in contravention of the agreement reached in Washington at the end of last week--is first and foremost an affront against the U.S.

administration and a personal affront against Carter and Linowitz and also constitutes a breach of the understanding achieved between Linowitz and President as-Sadat.

During the Cabinet session yesterday morning reports were received in Jerusalem contradicting earlier information received during the weekend, which was still considered valid yesterday morning. On Saturday evening Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg thought that he and the director general of his ministry, Mr Hayim Kubersky, would leave for the United States this week to hold tripartite talks with Messrs Muskie, Linowitz, 'Ali and Ghali. But it emerged yesterday morning that the Egyptians had gone back on their earlier intentions.

It emerged from reports arriving from the United States yesterday that, following clarifications held by Ghali and 'Ali with Cairo, Egypt was no longer prepared to hold a tripartite debate this week or next week. Egypt wants to limit the tripartite contacts to a meeting of the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the autonomy talks to be held in the United States on 14 October.

Israeli represnetatives currently in the United States explained to the U.S. administration that Israel does not concur in the change in the Egyptian position. As far as is known, Linowitz confessed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that the Egyptian position contradicts the agreement concluded with him. However, he urged Jerusalem to adopt a calm position. Moreover, when 'Ali and Ghali said there was no reason for Dr Burg to come to the United States, Linowitz suggested that Israel content itself with sending Kubersky. However, the prime minister rejected this suggestion.

Israel's possible reaction to the Egyptian move and the U.S. behavior was discussed at the Cabinet session yesterday. The decision was to explain to the United States Israel's view that the Egyptian moves are more detrimental to the U.S. administration than to Israel.

Even if the delegations to the autonomy negotiations do convene on 14 October it is not clear what they will discuss. While Israel anticipates a specific debate on Linowitz' porposal to issue a document that would be some sort of "interim agreement" on the establishment of the autonomy (or, alternatively, to continue the negotiations in the same mode in which they were held until their suspension by As-Sadat), Egypt wants the meeting to be of a mere technical nature, which would constitute a preparatory stage to the convening of a summit meeting. Israel will also object to holding the summit meeting in the United States and will demand that it be held in the Middle East.

There were contradicting assessments in Jerusalem last night about the significance of the Egyptian positions: One assessment was that Foreign Ministry officials in Cairo were disrupting As-Sadat's intentions. Another estimate rife in Jerusalem was that, from the beginning, President as-Sadat did not intend to resume the autonomy talks but wanted to provide Linowitz with an achievement in light of Carter's election campaign. Those officials holding the latter view claimed that Israel had helped to promote As-Sadat's purpose.

On the other hand, another opinion was expressed last night that As-Sadat had decided to change the Egyptian position either because of developments in the Middle East (the tension between Syria and Jordan, the war between Iraq and Iran) led him to it, or because he wanted to prove to Ghali and 'Ali that they had no authority to decide on a tripartite meeting.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON AFRICAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD221337 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 15-21 Sep 80 pp 33, 34

[Interview granted by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo to unidentified AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI correspondent in New York--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The industrial countries and some of the developing countries blame the open countries for the economic crisis. What is the reason for ths campaign over oil and nothing else?

[Answer] OPEC countries are not responsible for the economic crisis. It is true that oil prices have increased tenfold since 1973 but oil is not the principal problem. The economic crisis began before the oil. The present international economic situation creates greater difficulties for the less developed countries and they are therefore looking forward to negotiations between the industrial states and the developing states regarding basic materials, including oil. The oil price is justifiably high and will remain high. We ask OPEC to find the means to increase their aid to the poor countries while recognizing that these countries presently give much assistance.

[Question] The efforts of some of the industrial states during the special [UN economic] session were concentrated on creating a rift in the ranks of the group of developing countries (the Group of 77). How deep in practice is the rift in the ranks of the group?

[Answer] There is no rift in the group's ranks. We are aware of the attempts to undermine the Group of 77. The group must review their stand and crystallize their thoughts. Some of the group member states are on their way to industrialization while others have become industrial states. Therefore, the group must speak clearly and bravely that it was created in order to protect the poor. Algeria and Venezuela, for example, suggested something similar to a development bank to create a balance in the balance of payments and poor resources. This is a new kind of thinking.

[Question] Does the African group have a specific economic strategy in the dialogue between the developing countries, that is the South-South dialogue and the dialogue with the Northern countries, that is the North-South dialogue?

[Answer] With regard to the South-South dialogue we are openminded. Our economic organs are, of course, of the northern type. Therefore, it is suitable to create groups to confront the north. The problem of dialogue with the North lies in the diversity of economic thinking between the North and the South. We are not entirely united within the Group of 77, with a group economic structure. We are in need of such a structure and I therefore believe that it is suitable to create economic groups among the developing countries for dialogue among ourselves and then with the industrial states.

[Question] Do you mean that you are in favor of creating economic groups similar to the European market in the various developing countries?

[Answer] Yes. There is the economic group for the western African states and there are also other groups which have not yet been established but are still at the beginning of the road.

[Question] Do you suggest that the Arab countries create an economic group on the lines of the EEC?

[Answer] It is necessary to create an Arab body of this type but political problems are the obstacle. But if the Arab world sets up a common market it will be able to strengthen the economic dialogue among its members and consequently lessen the political argument.

[Question] Are you in favor of Willy Brnadt's idea of holding mini-summit conferences, the first of which could be held at the beginning of next year?

[Answer] The implicit political significance of these conferences is terrible. How can the participants in a mini-summit be chosen and who would choose them? It is true that it would be difficult to negotiate among 135 countries but at the same time the interests of all the parties should be represented in the negotiations. Unless the continents choose their own representatives these conferences will be a major political problem.

[Question] How are you African and developing countries preparing yourselves for the comprehensive negotiations session next year?

[Answer] We will concentrate on tackling the questions of energy, assistance, economic aid, debts, raw material and technology. At the beginning of the world comprehensive negotiations the industrial states will be hesistant but as long as they are comprehensive negotiations we must not leave them to the UN specialized agencies such as the World Bank and the IMF.

[Question] During the special [UN economic]--session there were many proposals for the establishment of funds and bodies in the matter of energy. Have you any proposal in this regard?

[Answer] In (Layfo) in Nigeria I proposed the establishment of an African agency for energy but the proposal was not accepted. But I will follow up the idea and I believe that it will be realized in the near future. I insist on going on with it.

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY CHARIMAN

LD192054 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this afternoon received a special message from Comrade 'Ali Nasir, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message was delivered to our communist leader by Comrade Hadi Ahmad Nasir, a YSP Central Committee member. In his message Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad extended heartfelt greetings to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the PMAC and the Ethiopian masses on behalf of the YSP, the people of the PDRY and on his own behalf. On the occassion, Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Comrade Hadi Ahmad Nasir held talks on relations between the two sisterly countries. Comrade Hadi Ahmad Nasir said his country strongly condemned the efforts of U.S. imperialism to create problems in socialist Ethiopia and disrupt world peace in general by establishing military bases in Berbera and other places in collaboration with the Somali ruling clique, and the U.S. military moves in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. Comrade Chairman Mengistu asked Comrade Hadi Ahmad Nasir to convey his comradely greetings on behalf of the Ethiopian people, the PMAC and on his own behalf to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the YSP and the people of the PDRY.

FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Prague coverage of the visit to Czechoslovakia of Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 19 September issue and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE ARRIVES IN GDR FOR VISIT

For Berlin coverage of visit to the German Democratic Republic by Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, see German Democratic Republic section of 22 September issue and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ERITREAN RADIO REPORTS SURRENDER OF GOVERNMENT OFFICER

LD211844 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigriny 1500 GMT 21 Sep 80 EA

[Text] Lt Baro Woltej, an officer in the army of the fascist Derg, surrendered to Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] fighters deployed near Keren last Friday. Lt Baro Woltej was commander of the 3d Battery, 3d Battalion of the 285th Mechanized Brigade in Keren. Asked why he felt compelled to surrender to the EPLF, he said he did so due to tribal and nationality divisions prevailing in the Derg's army. He said he was fed up with these strong tribal and national contradictions and clashes.

SOMALI ABO NATIONALISTS CLAIM MILITARY SUCCESS

LD221142 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 22 Sep 80 EA

[Text] At the beginning of this month the Somali-Abo freedom fighters attacked Abyssinian black colonialist troops stationed at (Haroresa) in Yirga Alem district, Sidamo region, killing 38 enemy soldiers and wounding many others, as well as capturing 53 AK rifles. The freedom fighters lost four men killed and a small number wounded.

SEYCHELLES

PRESIDENT RENE TRAVELS TO DPRK 19 SEPTEMBER

For reportage on President France Albert Rene's visit to the DPRK see the North Korea section of the 19 September issue and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

UGANDA

MUWANGA DENIES COMMISSION CORRUPTION, WARNS BAGANDA

LD222033 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has refuted foreign press reports that the Military Commission has corrupted some ministers in the present Cabinet to join the Uganda People's Congress [UPC].

Mr Muwanga, who was representing his party president, Dr Milton Obote, at a public rally in Mityana, charged that the reports were a move by elements whose aim is to undermine peace in Uganda.

The chairman made it clear that arrangements after the Military Commission took over power were that a government that is balanced between UPC and the Democratic Party [DP] be formed. There were no other parties at that time. When the Conservative Party [CP] and Uganda Patriotic Movement [UPM] were formed, he revealed, some of the ministers joined them, although they had gone to the Cabinet on either DP or UPC ticket.

Commenting on the forthcoming elections, Mr Muwanga said the exercise will check on the integrity of Ugandans as to whether they understand what was done for them during the liberation war. He advised the electorate to vote for the people who liberated them and not those who were sitting and creating economic miseries. He expects that now that voting rights have been granted to Ugandans, it is up to them to guard these rights to choose their leaders (?jealously) and exercising them intelligently.

At this juncture the chairman warned the Baganda to stop regarding themselves as special people at the expense of Uganda's unity. He noted that religions, clans and tribes had been used as a basis for disunity, which must be stopped to avoid serious anticipated consequences.

The rally was also addressed by Mrs Miria Obote, wife of the president of UPC, who campaigned for her husband's return to the presidency; the minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Samuel Mugwisha; the special assistant to the Military Commission in charge of political affairs, Mr Chris Rwakasisi; and the deputy minister of rehabilitation, the Rev Dr Kefa Sempangi.

FOREIGN MINISTER REASSURES LOCAL MUSLIMS OF NONINTERFERENCE

LD192050 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Otema Alimadi, has assured Muslims in Uganda that the government would not interfere in their freedom of worship and that the government will assist them to propagate Islam when possible.

The ministers, who represented the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Muwanga, was speaking at a grand (mawlid), organized at the headquarters of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council to celebrate the fourteenth centenary of hegira and to swear in Shaykh (Kassim Kulumba) as the mufti and chief qadi of Uganda. The swearing-in ceremony was, however, conduted at Mulago hospital, where Shaykh (Kulumba) was admitted 2 days ago.

Mr Otema Alimadi also dismissed rumors that the Military Commission's government is anti-Muslim. He said that the Military Commission is only concerned about the present problems facing the Ugandan Muslim Supreme Council. At this juncture, the minister disclosed that he and the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, had donated 50,000 shillings to the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council to help it in its administrative work.

OBOTE FORECASTS LANDSLIDE UPC ELECTION VICTORY

LD211536 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The president of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress], Dr Obote, has told Ugandans that the issue in Uganda today is not power but the rebuilding of Uganda and to ensure that all youth are well-educated and that prosperity reigns. Dr Obote, who was addressing a UPC rally in Mubende township, cautioned the people against politicians who are greedy for power and called on all Ugandans to remove greed from their hearts. He said that those who are greedy for power should learn from those who liberated the country. He asked Ugandans to resolve that Uganda shall never be messed up again, adding that this is the message he is going to carry to the rest of Uganda, because of the appalling state of intimidation in the region. The rally was also addressed by the minister of agriculture and forestry, Mr Sam Mugwisha, and the special assistant to the Military Commission for political affairs, Mr (Kuskati Wakasisi).

On his way from Hoima, Dr Obote stopped over at the (Bugadi) subdistrict headquarters, where he assured the Bakiga [tribe] that their resettlement scheme started by the UPC Government in the area will not be tampered with. Dr Obote castigated some party leaders who use tribal and religious discrmination for selfish aims and called on the people to reject those politicians who are not nationally conscious. The former president of Uganda, who concluded his speech with a prediction of a landslide victory for UPC, assured the people that Uganda can only be brought out of the ditch that Amin's terrorist regime plunged it into by a UPC Government.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

THREE BOKASSA COLLABORATORS SENTENCED TO DEATH

AB221344 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Bangui, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Bangui criminal court sentenced Captain Mokoa and two of his accomplices, Mr Baessa and Mr Koba, who are former collaborators of Bokassa, to death on Friday. The three men were accused of the murder of over 20 people, mainly high school students arrested during the January 1979 demonstrations. The murders were committed in the Ngaragba Prison by Captain Mokoa, commander of the special security company from 1976 to 1979, and his two accomplices. The Mokoa affair is within the framework of the 13-25 September trials of Bokassa's collaborators.

DACKO THANKS FRANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

AB211011 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0845 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Bangui, 21 Sep (AZAP)--On the occasion of the first anniversary of my tenure of office as the president of the Central African Republic, which put an end to a tyrannical regime, I want to express to you and to the French Government the sincere thanks of the Central African people and government, a message sent on Saturday by President Dacko to the president of the French Republic, Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, says. The Central African head of state stressed the generosity shown by France during the past year in helping the Central African Republic in the task of reorganization and recovery it has undertaken. In taking a decisive action in cooperation with our development efforts, France is giving us testimony of the deep and loyal friendship which links the Central African and the French peoples, the message concludes.

ZAIRE

PRC AMBASSADOR BRIEFS NGUZA ON SITUATION IN CHINA

AB181926 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1720 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 18 Sep (AZAP)--What international opinion thinks about the de-Maoization in China is mistaken and lacks sound understanding of reality in China. This statement was made by the Chinese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Zhou Boping, after the audience granted him by the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, on Thursday at the council office. The Chinese diplomat expressed this point of view to the first state commissioner during their talks. Mr Zhou Boping also briefed Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond on the current situation in China, where the third session of the fifth National People's Congress has just been convened. The Chinese ambassador told newsmen that his country has not only undergone changes at the leadership level, but that an important reorganization will also take place at all levels.

Mr Zhou Boping also conveyed the congratulations of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond on his appointment as first state commissioner, as well as his thanks for a similar message sent to him by the Zairian commissioner.

Discussions on cooperation dealt especially with the sugar plant project in Lotocila (Haut Zaire), which has now reached the land clearing phase. Now, insects pose the main problem. The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that Zairians and Chinese will join efforts to fight this natural plague. Two Chinese experts in this field have already arrived here, the Chinese diplomat pointed out.

BENIN

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE NOTES NEED FOR LAND TENURE REFORM

AB221146 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The fifth ordinary session of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly ended in Cotonou this afternoon. Following is the final communique read by the secretary general of the assembly, Comrade Tawfic Maliki:

[Begin recording] The Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly held its fifth ordinary session in Cotonou from 8 to 19 September 1980 under the chairmanship of Comrade Baba Moussa Amidou, second deputy chairman of the committee, who was acting for the chairman. The agenda of this session centered on the problem of the definition of a general directive.

As far as the rural areas are concerned, the most crucial problem concerns land. This problem is characterized by land shortage caused by the concentration of the nation's resources in the hands of a few vile individuals as well as by the appropriation of thousands of acres of land by the Sodepalm [company for the development and exploitation of oil palm] and the Soniah [national irrigation and hydroagricultural development company] on the plateaus and in the Oueme Valley respectively. The situation created by the feudal system of land tenure as well as by these two companies has finally resulted in the increased impoverishment of the rural masses in the areas concerned. Therefore, the freeing of land in our rural areas has become the main problem we must tackle. We must define a strategy aimed at freeing the vast tracts of land being held under mortgage by a few minorities. The masses in our rural areas are still very much under the influence of feudalism and its byproducts. Therefore, we must methodically relaunch a struggle against feudalism on the basis of a clearly defined strategy in order to spare our militants the tragic consequences which followed the launching of similar struggles in the past and which constituted a serious factor in the demobilization of the masses.

GHANA

ACCRA MIRROR EYES STATE OF RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

AB221603 Accra MIRROR in English 19 Sep 80 p 2

[By Larweh Therson-Cofie]

[Excerpts] Is the relationship or friendship between Ghana and the United States true? How far has the relationship or friendship between the two countries reflected in the chronic pressing needs of Ghana's economic development? Relations between Ghana and the U.S. have ebbed and flowed--depending on who wielded the reins of power.

Ghana-American relations showed marked improvement few months after the Limann administration took over the reins of power. The Limann government, liberal, neutral and non-committal, open and democratic, received some aids from the West, especially from the U.S., and the U.S. began to show more interest in Ghana.

The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Richard Moose, paid a short visit to Ghana. During the visit, he met Dr Limann and government officials and expressed his views on the Ghanaian politics and economy.

Mr Moose said he had found during his visit that Ghana had turned the corner in its political and economic life. Ghana, he added, "is clearly on its way back."

Carter

Mr Moose said he believed that the government of the People's National Party (PNP), an offshoot of the defunct Nkrumah's Convention People's Party (CPP), could lead Ghana to economic revival.

Last week in New York, President Jimmy Carter of the U.S. assured Ghanaians that his government would continue to support Dr Limann's efforts to strengthen the country's economic base. Is the current Ghana-America friendship a true one? How far has Ghana benefitted from it?

Many observers were amazed by Mr Moose's comments on the Ghanaian economic life, especially.

The Ghanaian economy has shown no visible improvement as far as this writer is concerned. The economy is nearly bankrupt. The minister of finance did not mince his words about that. He said recently that Ghana was red to the tune of some billions. The stores and shops are virtually empty. The queues for scarce foreign goods get longer--as essential items are getting harder to come by.

Economic growth has slumped drastically and some factories have closed down temporarily for want of raw materials and spare parts.

To say therefore, that the economy "has turned the corner" and it's on its way to the commanding heights amounts to a lie. This writer hopes that His Excellency Mr Moose was quoted wrongly or that he was not given the true picture of what is happening in the country.

Growth

In a recent article, the African correspondents of the New York TIMES and the Chicago TRIBUNE painted, in words, the true picture of what is happening to the Ghanaian economy.

The Chicago TRIBUNE described Accra as ugly and stinking: Ghanaians as a "beaten, dispirited people" bogged down with immense foreign debt and poverty.

The Ghanaian-American friendship cannot be said to be a true one when Ghana is not benefiting sufficiently from it. There are vital areas of the economy where America has let Ghanaians down badly.

Cocoa is Ghana's major foreign exchange earner. Ghana derives more than two-thirds of its foreign currency from cocoa alone. That the U.S., the largest consumer of cocoa, refused to sign the international cocoa agreement in spite of several requests from Ghana is really disheartening and disappointing to concerned observers and friends of America in Ghana.

The tottering Ghana economy needs a first-aid treatment. First, the importation of essential food items badly needed at home at present, and second, the setting up of a sound agricultural base for a takeoff.

Ghana lacks the much needed agricultural basic structure for farming on a large scale--plant and machinery, technology, seeds and fertilizer. And the ageing small-scale farmers require government assistance. The dying cocoa industry needs resuscitation.

The above-mentioned are areas where the United States could be of much help to Ghana, especially at this period of the history of the country when some Ghanaians are virtually famished.

Ghanaians and Americans must be real friends in deed and real friends in need. This is the time Ghanaians need Americans. The Ghanaian-American relationship must be meaningful.

NEWSPAPER SUPPORTS NONALIGNED ROLE FOR COUNTRY

AB192001 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The daily GRAPHIC comments on the recent call by the national chairman of the PNP [People's National Party], Nana Okutwer Bekoe, to African countries not to sign military treaties with the superpowers.

The paper says this call conveys the feeling of not only Ghana but also of African countries who genuinely believe in nonalignment and world peace. The GRAPHIC contends that Africa is threatened by two dangerous forces. The first is the desire by the big powers to penetrate the continent and establish new forms of colonialism through the vicious system of economic exploitation. The second is the danger of military treaties, which is capable of upsetting world peace.

Alliances for war, the GRAPHIC writes, can never provide guarantees for peace. The paper urges African states to desist from allowing themselves to be used as pawns in this sordid, bloody gamesmanship. What Africa needs, it concludes, is a more just and balanced economic order to remove hunger, poverty and illiteracy.

LACK OF ACHIEVEMENTS BY LIMANN GOVERNMENT SCORED

AB222216 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Commenting on the first anniversary of the third republic the PEOPLE'S EVENING NEWS says the Limann administration can hardly boast of any appreciable achievements in the fields of socio-economic development. It dismisses the argument that 1 year is not enough to assess the achievements of a government which has inherited a host of economic and social problems.

It is the opinion of the EVENING NEWS that if the Limann administration had adopted radical socialist economic strategy the country would have made some positive gains by now. The paper accuses the PNP [People's National Party] of using the name of the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah to win political power and throwing overboard his socialist ideas.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MOROCCO

AB211409 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The head of state and supreme leader of the revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who has been on visit to Morocco since Wednesday, 17 September 1980, returned to Conakry yesterday afternoon. The supreme leader of the revolution, who was on a working mission to Morocco, was welcomed on his arrival at Gbessia international airport of Conakry by the members of the National Political Bureau, of the Central Committee and of the government, and also by members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Conakry, members of the national committees of women and men workers as well as [word indistinct] of Conakry.

We will end our report with the ceremony that marked the departure of the supreme leader of the revolution from Fes-Sais international airport on Saturday.

At the request of the press, the supreme leader of the revolution told journalists about his impressions [of his visit to Morocco].

[Begin Sekou Toure recording] Our talks dealt with bilateral questions as well as African and world issues. As usual, they were characterized by objective analysis which enables us, through the solutions envisaged for each problem, to better serve the cause of our peoples and to ensure a happy development of Africa in freedom and dignity.

We are very pleased by the rich and reassuring results of our talks with our brother, the king of Morocco, and by the warm, fraternal direct contact we have had with the Moroccan people. We wish Morocco a future of continuing prosperity, more effective action toward national unity and territorial integrity of the country in order to ensure the greater radiance of the Moroccan nation in Africa and also for the emergence of Africa into a life of full liberty and prosperity. [end recording]

LIBERIA

MISSIONARIES WARNED AGAINST HOLDING SECRET MEETINGS

AB221621 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] The vice head of state and cochairman of the People's Redemption Council, [PRC], Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, has issued a warning to foreign missionaries throughout Liberia to stop holding what he described as secret meetings or else they will face the full penalty of the law.

Gen Weh Syen, who issued the warning to newsmen over the weekend, said reports have reached him that since the April 12 revolution some foreign missionaries who, he said, had collaborated with the former administration, have engaged in all types of maneuvers to sabotage the young Liberian revolution. He said the PRC government has declared its intention to allow religious freedom in Liberia but warned: No missionary or group of missionaries will be permitted to tarnish the good intentions of the PRC government. Gen Weh Syen concluded that the PRC government will continue to ask God to guide Liberia and its people.

NIGER

DETAILS OF 1981 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS REPORTED

AB222209 Paris AFP in French 1800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Niamey, 22 Sep (AFP)--The 1981 budget of Niger, adopted on 19 September and balanced in revenues and expenditures at 80.62 billion CFA francs, has allowed for increases in the allocations to priority ministries, despite its austerity.

The budget for national education has increased by 29.16 percent, that of health by 12 percent and that of rural development by 12.84 percent. These figures were 31, 23 and 29 percent respectively last year in a budget in full growth.

Concerning the national investment fund, which at 26 billion CFA francs remains virtually equal to that of 1980, it will be devoted primarily to the consolidation of investments already accomplished. So long as the future prospects do not look bright, it will not be easy to undertake any big investment operations which may not yield anything, the minister of planning, Dr Anou Mahamane, stated during a press conference.

Those which have been realized must therefore be consolidated and those which are underway must be finished, he added.

Public debt, for its part, has gone from 4.21 billion CFA francs in 1980 to 8.73 billion CFA francs in 1981, an increase of 107.45 percent. However, it only constitutes 3.5 percent of Niger's export revenue and therefore falls short of the critical 15 percent limit.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI TO ATTEND UN MEETING, VISIT CARTER IN OCTOBER

AB191010 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Lagos 19 Sep (AFP)--Nigerian President Shehu Shagari will make an official visit next month to the United States, which depends on Nigeria as its second-largest supplier of imported oil.

Sources in the president's office said he would leave on October 2, attend the UN General Assembly session in New York from October 3 to 6, go to Washington the next two days and return to Lagos on October 9.

The trip starts just one day after the first anniversary of Mr Shagari's taking office. October 1 is also the 20th anniversary of Nigerian independence.

It will be the president's first official trip outside Africa since his elected government came to power, ending 13 years of military rule in Nigeria.

President Jimmy Carter came here in April, 1978, at the invitation of General Olusegun Obasanjo, the last military head of state, who turned over power to Mr Shagari. Mr Carter's visit, coming after the general's the previous year, was the first by a U.S. president to sub-Saharan Africa.

Nigeria, Africa's biggest oil producer and the fifth-largest in OPEC, sells nearly half its output (2.2 million barrels a day) to the United States. Nigerian oil represents about 14 per cent of U.S. oil imports.

Mr. Carter's invitation to Mr. Shagari was delivered in July by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who visited Nigeria during a West African tour.

SHAGARI CALLS FOR END TO DIFFERENCES IN CHAD

AB221658 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has appealed to politicians, civil servants and leaders of thought in the Republic of Chad to sink their differences in the interest of their country. He said that that was the only way by which they could restore peace, unity and stability to their nation. President Shehu Shagari made the appeal in Lagos today when the vice president of Chad, Lt Col Wadal Kamougue, called on him with a report on the latest development in that country.

He reemphasized that Nigeria was playing the role of a good neighbor in order to help to restore peace in Chad. President Shehu Shagari added that for that reason the federal government had recognized the transitional national union government as the legitimate government in Chad since the Lagos accord was signed. He advised Lieutenant Colonel Kamougue to render every assistance to the Chadian Government so that everyone could see the government as one united administration against the rebel factions.

Replying, the Chadian vice president commended the Federal Government for sending emissaries to Chad after the Lagos accord.